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Serial Nos. 1-3

(General Finance.)

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GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

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Serial Nos. 1-3.

Part B. for

Indexed

SUBJECT.

The Civil List and State Provision for His Highness the Maharaja's Children.

Sl I. Government Order No. Camp 194-96 dated the 21st. July 1891.

To the Military Assistant, the Comptroller to the Govt. and the Palace Comptroller.

Directs that the Expenditure on account of (1) Palace Guard, Saluting Battery, Body Guard and Band, &(2) certain religious Endowments, now debited to "Palace Charges" be hereafter transferred to the State Revenues from the 1st. June 1891, and requests the Palace Comptroller to submit at an early date a schedule of fixed Establishments and Charges comprised in the ~~G. R. S. 50~~ above mentioned Items for issuing the necessary further instructions, and also directs that the Civil List shall be ~~raised from 12 to 14 lacs per annum from the 1st. June 1891~~

2933/326-93 Dated the 28th August 1893.

From—the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

Informs that the Government of India are not prepared at present to sanction formally arrangements affecting His Highness the Maharaja's grand children or any subsequent generation and therefore only approve of the rates proposed as maximum pensions for the immediate descendants of His Highness the Maharaja, and observes that the Governer General in Council is of opinion that any grant of any special portion or dowries to members of the family on the occasion of their marriage will form a legitimate charge on the Maharaja's Civil List.

S1 3. No 8 dated the 25 th. September 1893.

To the Resident in Mysore.

Acknwledges the receipt of the letter No. 2933/326-93 d/ the 28th. August 1893, and requests him to convey to H.E. the Viceroy the warm gratitude and the hearty thanks of H.H. the Maharaja.

General. Finance File No 1 of 92-98.

THE RESIDENCY,
Bangalore, July 20, 1881.

My dear Maharaja,

It is the wish of the Government of India that I should furnish Your Highness with a formal and confidential Memorandum explaining the decision and orders of the British Government on certain points connected with the Rendition and future administration of Mysore.

These points are:—

(1). The postponement of the increased subsidy for five years.

(2). The fixing of Your Highness' Civil List at 13 lakhs of rupees, with a limitation to 10 lakhs annually for the next five years.

(3). The limitation of the Military force of the Province to 1,000 Horse and 2,000 Foot, exclusive of Officers.

(4). The preservation of the Tombs and Mausoleum at Seringapatam.

I have already discussed, and on several occasions explained verbally to Your Highness, the several questions here referred to, and I believe that you quite understand them: I think therefore that it will answer every purpose of the Government of India and will also be agreeable to yourself, that in touching on them again, in writing, I should adopt the form of a friendly letter to you personally. I will take the subjects then in the order in which I have placed them.

1. As to the postponement of the increased subsidy—Your Highness is aware that the Government of India has determined and recorded that the subsidy to be paid by the Mysore State to the British Government may properly be fixed at 35 lakhs of rupees per annum, in two half-yearly instalments. The subsidy in money heretofore was 24½ lakhs of rupees paid by monthly instalments. But there were other obligations under the Treaty, and in lieu of these other obligations, it has been decided to require an increased annual money payment of 10½ lakhs of rupees. The grounds on which this decision rests and the precise data upon which the calculation has been made have been very fully stated in a Despatch from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. I think that I cannot better put Your Highness in possession of these views and arguments, than by forwarding extracts from that Despatch, and from the reply which the Secretary of State has made. I accordingly append them to this letter.

Your Highness will perceive that the views of the Government of India are accepted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, but that it has been determined that no increase of subsidy shall be asked for, for the space of five years from the date of Rendition. The subsidy of 24½ lakhs will therefore continue to be paid annually (only in 2 half-yearly instalments instead of in monthly instalments as heretofore) until 31st March 1886, after which date the increase will be demandable. The dates fixed for payment of subsidy are 30th September and 31st March in each financial year.

2

Your Highness may rest assured that the British Government has not any desire to require the Mysore State to pay a larger subsidy than it is well able to pay. The Government of India is wont to give every consideration to Native States in such matters, and Your Highness will see in the postponement of the proposed increase and in the permission to the Government of India to reconsider the subject, if necessary, at the expiration of the postponed period, the best practical proofs of a desire on the part of the British Government to deal fairly, considerately and tenderly with the Mysore State in this matter.

2. With regard to the Civil List—The subsidy as above fixed discharges the State of Mysore of its existing obligation to maintain a contingent for service outside its territory, and the annual payment of Rs. 50,000 on account of Seringapatam is now remitted. It is the desire of the British Government, however, to encourage in every way the employment of the resources of the country in the improvement of the condition of the people, by the maintenance of good Government, and by the develop ment of productive public works. The subsidy has then been fixed on the understanding that the public revenues of Mysore will be managed and expended in conformity with these views, and on principles approved by the British Government. The Government of India lay great stress upon the institution of a Civil List or annual grant to be set apart from the general revenues of the Province for Your Highness' personal expenditure. From this grant will be met all expenditure now classed as "Palace charges."

Thirteen lakhs of Rupees formed the annual allowance made to the late Maharaja, and the same amount has been settled by the Government of India for Your Highness' Civil List. But, having regard to the existing state of the finances, it has been deemed necessary to limit the Civil List to ten lakhs of rupees, for the first 5 years following the Rendition of the Province.

The amounts so fixed are subject to reconsideration hereafter if Your Highness should so desire.

I am satisfied that Your Highness will readily recognise the importance of the arrangement, by which a clear distinction is maintained between the revenues to be devoted to your personal expenditure, and those to be applied to the ordinary purposes of the administration. Feeling a deep interest in the welfare of the people under Your Highness' rule, I look upon the establishment and maintenance of a Civil List as one of the main safe-guards of good administration and the best security for avoidance of difficulty and confusion. It is a system which every soundly constituted Government insists on. The Government of India has determined on it in Your Highness' own true interests, and those who have your success most at heart and desire to see your rule not only beneficial and prosperous, but durable, warmly approve it. It is my conviction that if some such arrangement had been made on the occasion of the late Maharaja's accession to the Throne of Mysore, it would have aided him in avoiding all the financial difficulties and confusion which eventually led to his being deprived of the administration of his country.

3. The limitation of the Military force to that now existing is a measure which requires but a very few words. The British Government has undertaken to defend and protect Mysore against all enemies, and Your Highness has been relieved of the obligation to keep troops for service with the British army on the field. It is only necessary therefore to retain such a force as may be required for keeping internal order, and for the due maintenance of the dignity of the Chief of the State. Guided by the experience of past years, the Government of India has decided that the existing force, *viz.* 1,000 Horse and 2,000 Foot, exclusive of Officers, will suffice for these purposes. Your Highness will I think agree in the wisdom of this decision. To maintain a larger force than is required is a waste of public money that might, for the good of the people, be otherwise profitably employed. Experience in other Native States has shown that the maintenance of a large body of soldiers, for whom real work cannot be found, is a source of great and needless expense in time of quiet, and a source of much danger and trouble in time of disturbance.

4. The last point speaks, I may say, for itself. The Mausoleum is in the keeping specially of Muhammadans who take the greatest interest in its care and preservation.

The tombs and memorials of British officers and men who fell in the wars, or died afterwards when Seringapatam was garrisoned by the British, are committed to Your Highness' special care. They form fitting monuments of the most interesting and important circumstances in the modern history of Mysore, and are records of brave men who gave their lives in the restoration and maintenance of the present dynasty.

I have already assured the Government of India that Your Highness would regard the due preservation of these interesting historical relics as a point of honor, and I am quite sure that I have only thus to bring the subject to Your Highness' notice, to ensure their being preserved with scrupulous and respectful care.

I am,

My dear Maharaja,

Your Highness' sincere friend,

J. D. GORDON.

His Highness
Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur,
Maharaja of Mysore.

M. G. C. Press,—5-12-92—50.

RESIDENCY
MYSORE

Bangalore.
January 19. 1887.

My dear Diwan

At Reunion His Highness the Maharajah's List was fixed at Thirteen Lacs, with the proviso that, during the next five years, only Ten Lacs would be appropriated as heretofore for the purpose - This proviso was connected with the Agreement by which the

Transcription of Letter dated 1887

5

Government of India consented, for the same term, to defer taking the enhanced subsidy as determined in the Instrument of Transfer. - You will remember that soon after I returned to Lucknow in the present year, I verbally pointed out that as the enhancement of subsidy had been deferred

for another ten years, the appropriation of Thirteen

lacs in the Budget of this year to His Highness

Civil List seemed a measure which required explanation.

I humbly am informed me, that though the

extra Three lacs have been budgetted, the Diwan has

no intention to actually increase the charge, except

7

to the extent to which it was found that the State left a balance.
income and expenditure of the year properly available
to meet it — You also mentioned the particular
purpose to which His Highness intended to apply
such additional receipts — When His Excellency
the Viceroy visited Mysore at the end of November
Last

I brought the subject to the notice of the Officiating Foreign Secretary, and fully reported to him the explanation I had received from you in regard to it. I have today received from the Officiating Foreign Secretary a Demi-Official letter, dated 13th instant, in which he informs me that, under the circumstances explained, His

Excellency the Viceroy will not object to the
Highness' Civil List being now budgetted at
Thirteen Lacs of Rupees per annum.

I am —
Your sincere
A. B. Lyall

K. Sheshadri Iyer Esqre
Diwan of Mysore.

4 – 1)

Cpr'

(2)

4 (3)

3)

Mysore.
3d March 1887

N.B. In 1881–82 & first year Rs. 36000 "allowances & pensions" in lieu of jaghirs was paid under the head "Palace Expenditure" as shown below, it is chargeable to General Revenues

My dear Mr. Lyall.

With reference to our conversation in regard to Civil List Expenditure, I beg to sen herewith abstract statements shewing the Expenditu under various heads from 1881–82 to 1885–86

In the first year the actual Expendi Exceeded the Civil List Grant of 10 Lakhs; part the Excess (about Rs. 85,000) was debited to the Mah Rajah's Personal Estate account, and the balan of the Excess (Rs. 38,985) was borne by the Genera Revenues of the State. There was justification, this in the first year in which the institutio of a Civil List was established.

In the 2nd year also there was an Exce of Rs 32,895, but when finally passing the Acc for that year, I caused the Excess to be debit the Maharaja's Personal Estate; i.e. th

Maharaja paid the Excess from private funds:.

During subsequent years there have been small savings out of the Civil List Grant of 10 Lakhs as shown

1883-84 —. Rs. 10,688.

1884-85 —. Rs. 49,506.

1885-86 —. Rs. 86,094

These savings have all been credited to the Maharaja's Personal Estate. Future Savings will be similarly dealt with, and I understand if it is His Highness' intention to invest such savings so as to be able to make suitable provision therefrom for his daughters.

In regard to the item of Rs. 36,000 per annum on account of allowance in lieu of Pashin for the Grandsons of the late Maharaja which is borne by the General Revenues, I promised at our last interview to send the papers shewing Why this item should not be a charge again the Civil List.

The grandsons enjoy money stipends from the Palace as follows: —

Ranjaraj Bahadur and his sons —	Rs 1200 per month.
Sivaramraj Bahadur ———	Rs. 600 per month
Deva Parthivaraj Bahadur ——	Rs. 1200 per month
	Rs. 3,000 per month.

This is met from the Civil list and it belongs to the aggregate stipends sanctioned by Govt. of India on 12th December 1868, amounting to Rs 3200 of which Rs 200 is paid to one of the minor members

See page 102 of Correspondence Vol II Miss.

vide page 149 of the printed book of Correspondence relating to Palace affairs

In addition to these money stipends the Govt. of India sanctioned on 4th January 1869 the purchase of lands giving a further income of Rs 36,000 per annum. The purchase of land was afterwards abandoned and in lieu thereof the grant of Govt. villages in Jaghire giving a net income of Rs 36,000 per annum was resolved upon. Thirty Govt. villages were selected in 1873 and their survey and settlement directed previous to being granted Jaghire. The villages were accordingly

95 vol K noted 1878.

surveyed and settled in April 1877. In July 1877, Drafts of the proposed Sanuads were drawn up. In March 1878, the permanent remuneration of village servants of the villages proposed to be granted was sanctioned. The Grant was however held in abeyance for reasons of which I cannot find a record. After the Rendition Mr. Rangacharlu in an [x] order to the Comptroller stated that the intention of granting the Jaghire had been abandoned. In a subsequent order A. of 28th. Decr. 1882 he stated the reasons for this change of intention in a general way and limited "the allowance of in lieu of Jaghire" to the lives of the present receivers. I gave effect to the last quoted orders in my Proceedings B of. 4th. April 1883.

[x] of 26th Sept 1882

I enclose [x] for ready reference

[x] to

1. Blue Book of 14th. Augt. 1878.
2. Correspondence relating to Palace affairs / Pri
3. File of correspondence relating to the proposed Grant of Jaghire.

4. Proceedings of Dewan
No. A. dy 28th Dec. 1882 } Original – Copies
No. B dated 4th April 1883 } have been communicated to the Grand

Money stipends and Jaghire allowances have been paid as follows to the grandsons since 1870–71.

	Money Stipends	allowance in lieu of Jaghire.	
1870–71	43,78 under Palace Expr.	0.	
1871. 72	38,400 under Palace Expr.	0.	
1872. 73	38,400 — Do	0.	
1873. 74	38,400 — Do	*30,000	Paid under "Palace Expenditure".
1874. 75	Do — Do	#36,000.	
1876–76	Do — Do	36,000.	
1876–77	Do — Do	36,000	
1877–78	Do. — Do	36,000.	
1878–79	Do. — Do	36,000	
1879–80	Do. — Do.	36,000.	
1880–81	Do — Do	36,000.	
1881–82	38,400 from Civil List	36,000 paid from Civil List.	
1882–83	Do. — Do	36,000 Paid from General Revenues & Land Revenue	
1883–84	Do — Do	36,000	Paid from General Revenue under Head "Allowances"
1884–85	Do. — Do	36,000	
1885–86	Do. — Do	36,000	

* Vide C. Cir Bo: No dy 21st Jany 1874 No. 122 + 127 + 22 Octr 187

Sanctioned by Govt India No 2990 9th Nov 187

Before the Rendition, there was no fixed civil list and money and Jaghire allowance used to be paid from General Revenues under a separate head "Palace Expenditure – The Jaghire allowance for 1881–82 was met from the Civil List, but the Civil List Expenditure for that year was in Excess of the grant of 10 Lakhs by over Rs 35,000.

In subsequent years, the Jaghire allowance has been paid from the General Revenues, as if the Jaghire has been granted, it would have been a charge against Land Revenue.

I remain

Yours very Sincerely

Signed/. K. Sheshadri Iyer

(2)

Submitted to His Highness
and the arrangements
suggested herein have been
accepted as submitted by His
Highness
H. Meredith 7/3

15 (4)

(4)

Demi Official

Bangalore.
7. March 1887.

My dear Sivan,

+ vide page 4 of this Collection

With reference to my demi official letter to yourself of 19th January last, I wish to state for information of the Durbar, that in the Conversation therein mentioned which I had at my Office on the subject of the increase to His Highness' Civil List, I told the Offg. Foreign Secretary

that if the increase was approved I intended to take the occasion for examining the accounts since the Rendition, in order to see whether the principle of a separate Civil List had been strictly followed up to date or not.

2. In Sir James Gordon's Confidential letter of July 20th 1881, to His Highness the Maharaja in which the decision and orders of the British Govt. on certain points connected with the Rendition & future administration

page 1 of this Coll^n

of Mysore were explained, the system of a Civil List and the importance which the Govt: of India attach to the principle in the management of the finances of Mysore, were fully explained. In that same letter Sir James also drew the line for Mysore, by saying that all expenditure hitherto classed as Palace charges would be met from the Civil List.

3. In examining the accounts I have

taken as the General accounts the figures for the 5 years from 1881-82 to 1885-86 given in the Comptrollers Financial Report for 1885-86. and for some detail of the expenditure under the head of the Civil List, I have used the Comptrollers particulars of disbursements of Civil List expenditure for the same years, which you sent me at my request. I will now proceed to state for the consideration of the Board the observations which a summary examination of these accounts has suggested to me.

4. It is only in the first year after Rendition,

1881-82, that the Financial Report shows the amount debited in the State accounts under head of Palace Charges (Head 14 App. II) to be in excess of the 10 Lacs fixed as the annual Civil List grant. In that year the excess shown is Rs. 38,985. From demi official letter of 3rd instant, written in reply to my verbal inquiries, shows that His Highness' actual expenditure in that year and the next was considerably in excess of 10 Lacs per annum, but that with the exception of these Rs. 38,985 the

excess figures in both years were charged off against His Highness' private estate; & so cleared off from the State accounts. I understand that the reason why this sum of Rs. 38,985 was not so paid is that it was thought to consist of items which ought properly to have been charged to the administration, not to the Civil List. The item which accounts for Rs. 36,000 out of this sum of Rs. 38,985 is the allowance to the heir of Jafir, to the late Maharaja's illegitimate grandsons. This allowance began in 1873/74 and down to the Rendition the item was always

shown in the accounts under Palace expenditure
its inclusion therefore under the head of
Palace charges, against the fixed Civil List
grant of ten lacs in the accounts for
1881/82, the first year in which a fixed
Civil List came into force, was in
accordance with Sir James Gordon's
ruling. But I agree with you in holding
that Mr. Rungachariar was right in deciding
as he did in his Proceedings of 28th Dec. 82,
that this item ought not to have been
charged against the Civil List, and I under-
stand from you that Sir James Gordon

himself saw and approved of those proceedings. The fact is that this Jagir grant in addition to their separate pensions paid from the Civil List made the recipients total allowances much more liberal than those which they got from the old Maharajah, or which they could possibly expect from his successor. Mr. Bowring seems to have been influenced in recommending the Jagir, by the consideration that their grandsons expectations had been so greatly raised by the extremely liberal proposals made by him in their interest at a time

when it was supposed that the old maharajah would have no recognisable heir, and that the State of Mysore would lapse to the Supreme Power. For this reason and because the Jagir if actually granted would have been in reduction of the General Revenues, not a disbursement under any head of account, I agree that this item has been rightly paid in subsequent years from General Revenues, and shown under Head 22 Allowances & Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.

5. Though the Financial Report shows no excess under head 14 Palace charges after 1881/82 it is necessary to examine the disbursements under these heads to see whether any items have been charged here which ought to have been charged against the Civil List. In regard to this point I observe in the first place that though the pay of His Highness' Private Secretary appears in the Palace accounts, the pay of Mr. Chitambaram Iyer, the Asst Commissioner in charge of the Palace, at Rs. 500 p.m., of Mr. Narasimmiengar, the Dubar Bakshi

at Rs. 600 p. m. & of Mr. Basappaji Urs, the brother Bakshi, at Rs. 400 p. m., do not appear here. They are all shown in one part of the Mysore Civil List along with the Private Secretary as working in the Palace Dept. and this is understood correct as their work is entirely in the Palace and about the person of His Highness, and has no connection with the general administration, Civil or Military. But Mr. Narasimmiyar and Mr. Chitambaram Iyer are also shown in another part of the Civil List, the first among the Secretaries to the administration, and

the Second among the Revenue Assistant Commissioners, and I understand from inquiry that their pay is charged accordingly against the administration, not against the Civil List. In the same way I understand that Mr. Satsapaji's pay is included in the disbursements under Military Establishments. As these Officers were originally serving in the Civil & Military ~~Station~~ Establishments and have been transferred thence to work in the Palace, it is easy to understand how their pay has continued to be a charge

against the administration, but the charge seems to me to be clearly a wrong one, and against the principle of a separate Civil List. Before the Rendition the pay of certain Officers who were from time to time employed in similar work in the Palace was understood shewn as a Palace charge which it really was. as the Civil List has now been raised to the full figure of Thirteen Lacs and ample funds are available

28

I think these Officers should be paid from the Civil List. Their names can of course be kept on the administration List if they are shown as employed on special duty.

6. In looking through the items of disbursements under head 24 Miscellaneous in the Financial Report, there are some which appear prima facie to be properly chargeable to the Civil List. The first is the item No. 22 of Rs. 20812 for

purchase of three Saloon Railway Carriages.
In His Highness in 1882.83: I think this
item ought to have been charged against
the Civil List and that similar items should
not be admitted again as an administra-
tive charge. I feel sure that they would
not be admitted in England and
other Countries where the System of a
Civil List prevails.

7. Again, items Nos 24 and 33, (Rs. 9,462
expenses connected with His Highness's
visit to Madras to meet His Excellency

the Viceroy in 1883/84 and Rs. 840 expenses incurred on the occasion of His Highness' tour of inspection in the Province in 1885/86 seem open to remarks, as the general rule has been that all tour expenses (excepting carriage of tents for inspection tours in the Province) are Palace charges. The visit to Madras in 1883/84 was, however, a State visit made on purely public grounds, and some part of the expenditure involved such as the hiring of special trains

and horses and carriages in Madras,
was no doubt a proper charge against the
administration. In the same way the
item of Rs. 840 in 1885/86 is probably
explainable as properly an administra-
tive charge. I only remark on these
items in order to urge the necessity
of strictly questioning all charges of
the kind. When such expenses are
admitted in the accounts I think
that the words "Chargeable to the Administra-

should be added after expenses in the heading of the accounts to show that the point has been considered & decided.

8. Another doubtful item is No. 27, Rs. 11,775 "expenses in honour of the birth of a Prince in 1884/85. The occasion was no doubt a special one as the birth was that of a Heir apparent, but the proper general rule would seem to be that on such occasions the expenses of festivities or ceremonies

if Celebrated at the Palace should be met from the Civil List, and if elsewhere, either from private or from Municipal funds.

9. The last items which seem to be open to remark are: N° 25 Rs. 1,000 His Highness' Donation to the Town Hall Madras, and N° 32 Rs. 5,000 Donation to Dataraya Bharata Kavya Laya Calcutta. These items do not seem properly chargeable to the Administration

the latter might perhaps be held to be indirectly for the benefit of Mysore as being an encouragement to learning but the former seems clearly to be only an act of private liberality on the part of His Highness. I think no donations should be admitted as Administrative Charges unless they can be clearly shown to be for a public good in which the country of Mysore is interested.

Yours sincerely

L. B. Lyall

K. Seshadri Iyer Esq C.S.I. &c
Dewan of Mysore.

Original

A fair copy in ink is also put up.

Vide page 54

My dear Devine

Lieuts. Cruttwell & Hall have left this letter for me to forward to you. I regret to find that I am unable to write a long letter myself, as I am suffering from a severe attack of dysentery & diarrhoea, which has prevented me from leaving my bed for the last 3 days.

May it please your Highness

I must apologise to your Highness for writing in pencil, & have to write in bed. I have been troubled there 2 or 3 days with dysentery & diarrhoea, and have also had an attack of fever. I am much disappointed in being thus prevented from coming to Mysore for the birthday, as well as again to speak to your Highness about the proposed arrangements for the Civil list, when the Resident comes on the 21st Proximo - I fear this will also disappoint your Highness. but I am

Lieut. Hall left for Mysore yesterday, & will explain to your Highness the principles on which the Civil list is framed. I am sure your Highness will be pleased with the liberality displayed by the Govt. of India in the matter. The total amount of the list is Rs 32,00,000 or £320,000 a year, & I am sure to satisfy the aspirations of your subjects

Whatever that arrangement may be, I am sure that
Your Highness will kindly see that
Arrangements are made for
completely helpless
Your Highness
Your Highness
Your Highness

I will briefly state the principal features of the Civil list &c &c —

1: There are Some Items ~~of which the~~ of which the Civil list Shd be relieved

(a) Rajabandhoos — Rs 1,36,371
I argue that this Item Shd be borne by the State like Palayagars & Other State persons. It may of Course Continue to be disbursed by the Palace officer but from State Revenue

(b) Illegitimate Grantees — 38,400
Do — Do.

(c) Musahibs — — — — 5,650
This too Shd be transferred to the State Rev, arises from feelings of Sentiment ~~of~~ of Highness Shd

1,80,421

Brought forward - 1,80,421

Arrears of Rent - Bank Plan
Tea no good Season why given
Highness SW Continue
Quarrels with this Item -

(a) Private Secy. 11,400
Durbar Bakshi 9,400
Mily Bakshi. 4,800
? Comptroller Secy: 8,000 — — 33,800

(c) Public entertainments during Darbar & other occasions - - Secy - 16,000

(b) Public Charities
Srungeri Mutt. 6,000
R.C. Church. 350
temples, Mutts &c 2,100
Mysin Chaillan - 12,210 20,460

2,49,681

4

Thus 2½ Lakhs per year will be ~~reduced from~~ changed ?
think to State Revenue —

Above (a), (b), (c), & (d) we have to fight against the existing orders of Govt., India as Commenced in Sir James Gordon's & Sir James Lyall's D.D. Letters, which I am clear for kind personal and Religious reasons - ?

Shall first forward the Case as strongly as possible and hope to get the Resident to side with My Views = To what extent the Govt of India will alter the existing

arrangement, it is difficult to
probe[illegible] – But their arrange
ment was made when we
were very poor. The States can
now afford a much more
liberal arrangement, which
I shall show is absolutely
required, from arguments
derived from the late Mr Burke's
allow & his enormous expenditure
If that expenditure was on unworthy
Objects, your Highness' bride be on
most worthy Objects, your Highness'

Children -

It is important that the question shd be decided long before the 4th Saturday falls due. For that reason as well as from a fondness for pride on my own part to be the means of so far effecting some lasting arrangement for the Home when I quit Earl, I am anxious that no delay shd occur - The question shd come be formally put forth and discussed with India may possibly take some time & so forth -

42

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Annual Assessment Registers
will be sent to Mr. [illegible] & Mr. West
Each year until the Rs 5 1/2 or
6 lacs - the letters to be
given up [illegible] to the
date [illegible] 6 lacs in
10 yrs & [illegible] in 15 or 16 yrs -
out [illegible] Mr. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
properties [illegible] the
The [illegible]
[illegible]

I would suggest that an

arrangement as Satisfactory
in every way — But we need
not say anything about all these hop
deputations to the British Govt — but

The questions that shd go before
Govt are
1. the transfer of Charges
Amounts & Rs 2½ Lakhs
from Civil list & State Revenue
as per particulars already
stated
2. A Scheme of State
Pensions for the Princes 2

Princesses — I have given Such a Scheme my best Consideration & I give my ideas below :-

(a) The Negro Princesses will have (unlike Others) to marry very poor husbands - They Shd. therefore be treated as liberally as the Princes Through the idea of no distinction between Son & daughter will not Commend itself to prejudiced Hindu minds

(b) The pension of a Son or daughter

~~Receipt of~~

of the Maharajah Dh. Rs 6,666,
per month representing ~~per~~ 4
per Cent on 20 Lakhs - Such
pension Dh. descend to and
be divisible among the legitimate
Children & Grandchildren of
such Son or daughter, it being
adopted as a Special Rule of such Division that the
daughter is entitled to an Equal
Share with the Son - ~~Thereon~~ the
Hindu Law Shastras regulating
the Division & Succession -

4/

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

The pension not the right to alienation ~~or confiscation~~ by the Member [~~or Confer~~ enjoying it. in any Case nor to Confiscation by the Sovereign, for the time being, except for proved active disloyalty.

(C) The pension to be the right to increase with any great fall in the value of money, or any material increase in the Net Revenues of the State (i.e. Revenue after deducting any cost of Collection)

(d) The daughter's pension to commence on her attaining 13 years of age and Sons' on 16 years (Knowledge of marriage)

(e) A similar scheme of pensions as regards Widows & dependents Children of ~~the~~ be adopted

(f) In order prevent the exigencies of the State at any time affecting the due fulfilment of this Scheme ~~I~~ and in order to make it more secure ~~as~~ for future attempts to reduce its benefits, I would

lay it down as a principle
that the amt required from
time to time for the Pension sys
shd. be capitalized & held
by the State - under such
a principle one could invest
say now 3 or 4 lacs every year,
but it would be obviously unfair to
& have a fixed limit for the
annual contribution or the
maximum total amt. There
may be a minimum for the

total Amt - Say 100 Lakhs or
160 Lakhs - ie. ~~Investment~~ an
Amt. where interest rate say
5 or 8 members - Similarly
we may have a minimum
for Annual Contributions, which
for the present may be 3 Lakhs
& after 10 yrs say 1 Lakh -
There are details to be worked
& be explained fully in this
letter, ~~Back this Letter~~ not
Needless to make the Govt. of India
with them -

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

51/

I should be obliged if
Your Highness would
kindly return this letter
with any observations Your
Highness may be pleased
to make on them —
Or if Your Highness would
prefer sending Representation with
personal instructions, he
may Confidentially also
bring the letter —

52

If your Highness has no
objection I would like
to speak to Mrs Thrale
Mrs Piozzi & Chevalier Piozzi, who
are such staunch well wishers
of your Highness, and the latter
of whom especially could be able & glad
to give such valuable additional information
from his large acquaintance -

The Dr says I would do

able to move for the next 8 or 10 days—

With respectful regards

Yours Sincerely Mark

Lovejoy Humble Sert—

Yesudas

54 (5)

Bangalore

30th March 1890

fair Copy.

May it please Your Highness,

I must apologize to Your Highness for writing in pencil, as I have to write in bed. I have been troubled these 2 or 3 days with dysentry and diarrhoea and have also had an attack of fever. I am much disappointed in being thus prevented from coming to Mysore for the birthday, as well as again to speak to Your Highness about the proposed arrangements for the Civil List, when the Resident comes there on the 1st Proximo. I fear this will also disappoint your Highness, but I am completely helpless, for my ailments are growing in spite of every care and attention.

As regards proposed Civil List arrangements, I hope to be able to place the matter in good time as soon as the Resident comes here, if Your Highness will kindly send over Narsimiengar

here

here with any further instructions Your Highness may have to give me about it.

I will briefly state the principal features of the Civil List:—

There are some items of which the Civil List should be relieved.

(a) Rajabandhoos—
I argue that this Item should be borne by the State, like Pala-yagar and other State Pensions. It may of course continue to be disbursed by the Palace officer but from State Revenue } Rs 1,36,371

(b) Illegitimate Grandsons—
Do — Do — } 38,400

(c) Mousahibs—
This too should be transferred to the State Revenue, unless from feel-ings of Sentiment Your Highness should desire otherwise. But I can see no good reason why Your Highness } 5,650

1,80,42

Brought forward -		1,80,421
should continue to encumber Yourself with this Item -		
(d) Private secretary	11,400	
Durbar Bukshi	9,600	
Military Bukshi	4,800	
? Comptroller Say	8,000	33,800
(e) Public Entertainments during Dussera and other occasions - - - Say		15,000
(f) Public Charities -		
Sringere mutt.	6,000	
R.C. Church.	360	20,460
Temples Mutts &c	2,100	
Mysore Chattram	12,000	
		Rs- 2,49,681

Thus 2 1/2 lakhs per year should be charged I think to State Revenue.

About (a), (b), (c), and (d) we have

to

to fight against the existing orders of Government of India as communicated in Sir James Gordon's and Sir James Lyall's D.O. letters, which I enclose for kind perusal and obliging return. I shall put forward the case as strongly as possible and hope to get the Resident to side with my views. To what extent the Government of India will alter the existing arrangement, it is difficult to prophesy. But this arrangement was made when we were very poor. The State can now afford a much more liberal arrangement, which I shall show is absolutely required, from arguments derived from the late Maharaja's allowances and his enormous expenditure. If that expenditure was on unworthy objects, Your Highness' will be on most worthy objects - Your Highness' Children.

It is important that the question should be decided long before the additional Subsidy falls due. For that reason

as well as from a pardonable pride on my own part to be the means or tool for effecting some lasting suitable arrangement for the House whose salt I eat, I am anxious that no delay should occur. The question should no be formally put forth and discussion with India may possibly take some time and so forth.

Extra charges in Palace is an uncertain Item. During past 2 years
X they came to 3 lacs and 6¼ lacs respectively including large loans. Omitting loans we may take this Item at say 30,000, and the annual Palace expenditure may well be kept within 9½ lacs or 10 lacs. Deducting from this, 2½ lacs proposed to be charged to the State as per details above, the normal Palace Expenditure is reduced to 7 or 7½ lacs. Thus the annual amount your Highness will be able to save and invest each

year

year, will be Rs 5½ or 6 lacs. Adopting this lower figure Your Highness would be able in this way to have about 60 lacs in 10 years and 100 lacs in 15 or 16 years, out of which to award suitable dowries to the Princesses and decent properties to the Princes (other than the Yuvaraj who requires no provision).

I would regard such an arrangement as satisfactory in every way. But we need not say anything about all these hopes and expectations to the British Government.

The questions that should go before Government are -

1st The transfer of charges amounting to Rs 2½ lakhs from Civil List to State Revenue as per particulars already stated.

2nd½ A Scheme of State Pensions for the Princes and Princesses — I have given such a scheme my best consideration and I give my

my ideas below:—

(a) The Mysore Princesses will have (unlike others) to — marry very poor husbands. They should therefore be treated as liberally as the Princes, though the idea of no distinction between Son and daughter will not commend itself to prejudiced Hindu minds.

(b) The pension of a Son or daughter of the Maharaja should be Rs 6,666, per — month representing 4 per Cent on 20 lakhs. Such — pension should descend to and be divisible among the legitimate children and grandchildren of Such Son or daughter, it being adopted as a Special rule of Such Division that the

the daughter is entitled to an equal share with the son, the Hindu law otherwise regulating the division and succession.

The pension not to be liable to alienation by the member enjoying it in any case; nor to confiscation by the Sovereign, for the time being, except for proved active disloyalty.

(c) The pension to be liable to increase with any great fall in the value of money, or any material increase in the net Revenues of the State (i.e.. Revenue after deducting only cost of Collection)

(d) The daughter's pension to commence on her attaining 13 years of age and son's on 16 years (Hindu age of Majority).

(e) A similar scheme of pensions as regards every successive reigning Maharaja's children

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Children Should be adopt
-ed.

(f) In order to prevent the exigencies of the State at any time affecting the due fulfilment of this Scheme and in order to make it more secure against fu-
-ture possible attempts to reduce its benefits, I would lay it down as a principle that the amount required from time to time for the Pensions Should be Capital-
-ized and held by the State. Under such a principle we could invest say now 3 or 4 lacs every year, but it would be obviously impractible to have a fixed limit for the an-
-nual Contribution or to

the

the maximum total amount. There may be a minimum for the total amount - Say 100 or 160 lakhs - i.e. an amount whose interest will pay 5 or 8 members. Similarly we may have a minimum for annual Contributions, which for the present may be 3 lakhs and after 10 years Say 1 lakh.

These are details too complicated to be explained fully in this letter nor need we trouble the Government of India with them.

I Should be obliged if Your Highness will kindly return this letter with any observations Your Highness may be pleased to make on them.

Or if your Highness will prefer Sending Narsimiengar with personal instructions, he may Conveniently also bring this letter.

If Your Highness has no objection

I

64 ~~20~~

I would like to speak to Messrs Thumboo Chetty and Chentsal Rao, who are such staunch well wishers of Your Highness, and the latter of whom especially, will be able to give such valuable additional suggestions from his large experience.

The Doctor says I would not be able to move for the next 8 or 10 days

With respectful regards.

Ever Your Highness' most—

Loyal Humble servant

(Sd) K. Sheshadri Iyer

(4)

65

(6)

Please see fair draft page 67.

Copy. Do.

Bangalore
June 28. 1890

My dear Sir,

By direction of His Highness the Maharajah I beg to send herewith a memorandum of the 25th instant regarding ~~His Highness~~ the Civil list, ~~and the Succession question of the Succession and~~ the Condition of the Royal family of Mysore and the nature of the provision required for the members of it — As H.H. ~~has already a large family he~~ is naturally most anxious ~~that~~ to make some definite Settlement for his future provision ~~made~~ for his children, ~~who they are~~ ~~none~~ and he will feel greatly indebted to you if you will kindly submit the accompanying memorandum for His Excellency the Viceroy's favorable Consideration with your own kind support — and H.H. trusts with your knowledge of the Mysore Royal family and your

(Civil List)

D. O. from Resident July 1891.

those enclosed with Statements A B & C

66

Eastern District

Wide experience of ~~Native~~ will enable him to extend to the Courts ~~H.H. found~~ under your ~~Caste~~ Subject who have been deprived ~~both~~ that the ~~Subject~~ should ~~be terminated~~ ~~connected with~~ the ~~future~~ of the ~~Mohammedan~~ children. ~~He has~~ ~~Mohammedan~~ ~~Advocate~~, ~~with Robert~~ ~~by~~ the ~~Govt~~ very warm sympathy & support and to obtain for ~~and that He receive~~ the kindly favourable consideration of ~~His~~ Excellency H Viceroy.

I remain, dear Sir

Yours sincerely

HSK

Dy Collr Shri N John Wells

Rest in Myson

Myson

LX. 67 (Q) 25

Confidential

D. O.

Bangalore
June 28. 1890

My dear Sir

By direction of His Highness the Maharaja I beg to send herewith a Memorandum dated Mysore the 25th instant with three enclosed statements A B & C regarding the Civil List, the Condition of the Royal family of Mysore and the nature of the provision required for the members of it. His Highness is most anxious to make some definite future provision for his Children and he will be greatly indebted to you if you will kindly submit the accompanying Memorandum to His Excellency the Viceroy's favourable Consideration

with your own kind support and His Highness firmly hopes your knowledge of the circumstances of the Mysore Royal family and your wide experience of Eastern and Indian Courts will enable you to extend to the subject now placed before you your own warm sympathy and support and to obtain for it the kind and favourable Considera-tion of His Excellency the Viceroy.

I remain My Dear Sir
Yours Sincerely
(Signed) K. Sheshadri Iyer

To Col. Sir Oliver St. John
K.C.S.I.
Resident in Mysore

(No. 6) 69 (2-3)

(42)

Memorandum

Shortly after the Rendition of the Province, Sir James Gordon, the British Resident, in D. O. dated July 20, 1881, communicated to His Highness the Maharaja, among other matters, the decision of the British Government fixing His Highness' Civil List at 13 Lakhs of Rupees per annum, with a limitation to 10 Lakhs annually for the first five years. Sir James Gordon observed that 13 Lakhs of Rupees formed the annual allowance made to the late Maharaja; that the same amount had been settled by the Government of India for His Highness' Civil List, that

page 1 of this Coll.

CWM
25/6/90

from this amount had to be met all charges theretofore classed as "Palace charges", and that this amount of 13 Lakhs was subject to reconsideration in the future if His Highness should so desire.

2. Nine years have now elapsed since this arrangement was made. During the first five years, 10 Lakhs per annum, and during the last four years, 13 Lakhs per annum, have been the annual allotment on account of His Highness' Civil List, and ~~the excess over the credit of the said sum which the Durbar~~ ~~accounted for, was~~ ~~ordered to be paid~~ through the expenditure out of the Civil List has been administered

with

with the greatest care and Econom
possible, the annual savings have aggregated
Rs 5,06,022 as per details in the margin.

3. I append a Statement
marked A shewing the charges
out of the Civil List during th
years from 1883-84 to 1888-
Some of these charges are such
may fairly be met out of the Sta
Revenue as I shall now proceed
explain.

4. The first item which call
consideration consists of the fol
charges, namely:-

	1888- Rs.
Stipends	
1. To Rajabandhus	1,36,371.
2. To illegitimate grandsons of H.H. the late Maharaja	38,050
3. To Honorary Mensahebs	5,65
Total	1,80,07

5. The nature of these charg

† Vide page 16 in the printed book of Carres "re Palace Civil List & State Provision for H.H.'s Children"

Years.	Amount Rs.	
1881-82	- 85,094	Deficit
1882-83	- 106,005	Deficit
1883-84	+ 2,520	Saving
1884-85	+ 45,911	do
1885-86	+ 7,536	do
1886-87	+ 2,61,930	do
1887-88	+ 7,921	do
1888-89	+ 1,71,303	do
1889-90 (Estd)	+ 200,000	do
Total	+ 5,06,022	Net Saving

by explained in the correspondence ×
ginally noted. The term "Rajabandhu"
fies "Bandhus" or relations of
Raja, but the allowances shown
as paid to Rajabandhus in-
e not only those paid to relations
ers, i.e., to Urs gentlemen and
es, but also those paid to "Kumars",
illegitimate descendants of Urs
to the "Sivachar" relations of
late Maharaja's concubines.
allowances to Urs gentlemen
of whom are more or less closely
d to His Highness the Maharaja)
always been regarded as hereditary
to Urs ladies and to "Kumars
Sivachars" are merely personal,
e lapses in their cases have
hitherto been strictly enforced
, intended in 1868.

The allowances of the illegitimate

descendants

× Letter No 91 dt/31st October 1868 from Major Elliott to Mr. Bowring
Letter No 122 dt/4th November 1868 from Sir Bowring to the Foreign Secretary.
Letter No 1474 dt/12th Dec: 1868 fr the Foreign Secretary to Sir Bowring.

pp95-102 of Palace Correspondence

"descendants of the late Mah Ra
were intended" to be permanent w
the present grantees and their
descendants.

7. The "Musahebs" are desce
of Hindu and Mahomedan gen
who formerly rendered faithfu
service to the State.

8. The sanction given by the
Government of India in Foreig
Department Letter No. 1474 date
December 1868 contemplated th
charges in question should be
from the State Revenues, and
amount then sanctioned was a
follows:-

For Rajabandhus — Rs. 137,556

For illegitimate des-
-cendants of the late
Maharaja — 38,400*

For Musahebs — 8,100

Total 184,056

The present actual charge (exclu

* p 102 of the printed book of Palace Correspondence.

* being the full amount sanctioned, as these men now live separately outside the Palace.

Rees 1,80,071 during 1888-89) is thus
within this sanction.

9. The next item to which I would
; the charge on account of the
ary and quasi Military Esta-
hments attached to the Palace
included under "Palace Establish-
nts" I append two Statements
nd C shewing the strength and
of these Establishments as sanctioned
1868 and as now in force. The
ntry is employed exclusively for
rds about the Palace and for
tries to a few Ursoo houses entitled
ah honor; they also furnish
rds of Honor for His Highness
for distinguished visitors. The
called Artillery is employed ex-
sively for firing the prescribed
es on public occasions and
ing State visits. The Body Guard

escorts

+ Vide p. 19 in the printed Correspondence re the palace Civil List and State provision to the Maharajas Children

escorts His Highness the Maharaja and Members of his family. Thus, it will be seen that the entire establis -ment shown in Statement B is employed upon public duties which elsewhere devolve upon the State Military establishments. Under suc Circumstances, it is not probable that there can exist any difference of opinion as to the justice of main -taining the Establishment in ques out of the State Revenue.

and working Rs 67,845 annum - -cludes. 8,910 on account of the Bd,

10. Regarding the present "Lanc and "Bhálé" forces attached to the Palace (Vide details in Statement C having regard to their past history as the remains of the famous Be infantry of Hyder, it is worthy consideration whether they too s not be maintained by the State. Circumstances under which the co

- nuanc

nuance of this Establishment after the death of the late Maharaja was sanctioned, are explained in para 5 Major Elliot's letter* to Mr Bowring, page 11 of Pamphlet 57 dated 31st August 1868. This quasi Military Establishment (or rather the ruins of old militia ones) is now maintained at an annual cost of Rs 36,840.

11. The third charge to which I would invite attention consists of certain fixed annual grants to Hindu religious institutions, namely,

1. To the Sringeri Matt	Rs. 6,000
2. To the Roman Catholic Church at Mysore	" 360.
3. To the Maharaja's Chattram at Mysore	" 12,000.
Total Rupees.	18,360.

12. The grants in favor of recognized Hindu institutions generally appertain to the Mysore Department, and I would request attention to the correspondence noted in the margin,* which explains the reasons which, upon

* Letter No 53 d/ 31st August 1868 from Major Elliot to Mr Bowring.
Letter No 3435 dated 10 September 1868 from Mr Bowring to Major Elliot.
Letter No 1191 dated 14 October 1868 from the Foreign Secty to Mr Bowring.

pp 37-41 Palace correspondence

the

the demise of the late Maharaja, led the British Government to sanction the grants in question. The grants are of a permanent nature and such as are ordinarily charged to the State Revenue, and this probably was also the intention of the Government when it sanctioned them in 1868, as may be gathered from certain passages in the correspondence above quoted.

13. There is an annual sum of Rupees 2,100 shewn as the aggregate of small grants to several minor institutions, such as temples, Mattes and Chattrams. On examination of the details, it will, I think, probably be found that these too are fairly chargeable to the State Revenue.

14. The particular items briefly described in the preceding paragraph have hitherto continued to be charged

~~39~~ 18

to the Civil List, because, without going into details or examining the nature of the various charges, Sir James Gordon, at the time of the Rendition, laid down for practical immediate guidance, the general rule that the newly instituted Civil List should meet all charges theretofore classed as "Palace charges". The Palace, during the minority of His Highness the Maharaja, was administered as a Department of the State, and no (necessity existed for any strict) distinction between the Personal Estate of the Sovereign and the Public Revenues of the State, and charges properly appertaining to the latter used to be incurred by the Palace Officer as a matter of mere administrative convenience, ~~and charge to that effect considered as the Palace Budget~~ and came eventually

79 X 25

to be regarded as "Palace charges"
But at the same time, I must mention
in this place that the particular charges
in question existed during the late
Maharaja's lifetime, and that they were
then met from his annual income.
This probably was also one of the reasons
for their inclusion in the Palace Budget
during the minority of H. H. the Maha-
-raja. At any rate, it must be con-
-ceded that they were taken into account
when the Civil List was fixed at 13
Lakhs and that this amount was
intended to include them.

15. But apart from the past history
of the items under reference, it is now
submitted that, having regard to the
increasing demands upon His Highness'
Privy Purse, it is desirable to relieve
the Civil List of items fairly chargeable
to the State Revenue. And hence the
proposal as above to relieve the Civil
List of the following charges:—

7/ 80

~~to be regarded as Palace charges~~

~~1500 Rs to the necessary Income~~
~~upon the Highness Privy Purse it~~
~~is undesirable to reduce the Grant~~
~~below a fairly adequate to the~~
~~State Revenues. Hence the proposal~~
~~above to reduce the Grant to cover~~
~~the following charges -~~

	Rs.	a.	P.
1. Stipends to Rajabandhus and others	1,80,071	7	1
2. Military Establishments attached to the Palace, - Infantry, Artillery, Body Guard & Band (Statement B)	67,842	0	0
3. Endowments to public religious and charitable institutions (Para 11 above).	18,360	0	0
Total -	2,66,273	7	1
Add probable other Items.			
4. Rachévar and Bhalé force attached to the Palace (Statement C)	36,840	0	0
5. Other religious Endowments (para 13 above)	2,100	0	0
Total Rupees.	3,05,213	7	1

16. Sir James Gordon, when, in the D.O. letter already quoted, he said that the limit of 13 Lakhs for the Civil List was subject to reconsideration hereafter if His Highness so desired, foresaw the probability of conditions necessitating some future revision of the Civil List. These conditions have already come into existence on the one hand in the growth of a Royal family of several children for whom some provision will ere long be required, and on the other, in the increased revenues of the Province which have risen from Rs. 102,88,521. in the year preceding the Rendition, to Rupees 132,20,088 in the year 1888-89. ~~during the last year~~ Accordingly, the question now suggests itself for investigation whether the present limit of the Civil List, (namely 13 Lakhs) makes sufficient and

such

such provision for the increasing demands upon His Highness for his own immediate expenditure as well as for the permanent provision of his children - In dealing with this question, it is important to remember how 13 Lakhs came to be fixed as the present limit of the Civil List. Sir James Gordon says that this limit was fixed, because 13 Lakhs formed the annual allowance made to the late Maharaja. This annual allowance consisted of a fixed annual stipend of 3½ Lakhs of Rupees and of a fifth share of the net revenue of the country, which was calculated by deducting from the gross revenue, the cost of collection and general administration, but not charges on account of the Subsidy and the Cavalry The income thus calculated varied from year to year and the Palace

accounts shew the marginal income for the ten years from 1856-57 to 1865-66. In addition to the regular annual income as above, the late Maharaja's debts, aggregating to 74½ Lakhs, were, from time to time, discharged by the British Govt.

Years	Amount Rs.
1856-57	13,31,079
1857-58	13,08,149
1858-59	12,43,396
1859-60	15,15,418
1860-61	14,41,067
1861-62	14,24,743
1862-63	13,50,531
1863-64	12,86,158
1864-65	12,88,138
1865-66	13,64,648

The arrangement above described in regard to the late Maharaja's income during the British Administration of the Province, was, it may be here noted, similar to what existed in the case of various other stipendiary Rajahs (such as those of Tanjore, the Karnatic and Malabar). But, in the case of a ruling Sovereign, the demands on the Privy Purse are, however, far heavier and far more varied than in that of a mere stipendiary, and, in the case of the former, however desirable it may be to maintain intact and inviolate the principle of the Civil List, it is only reasonable to increase the amount of it within the limits of the already developed

capabilities

capabilities of the State Revenue, so as adequately to provide for the various demands upon the Maharaja, as well for the maintenance of his Court and State in a becoming manner, as for the satisfactory permanent provision of his children.

17. I would, however, at once observe that His Highness the Maharaja does not wish that the limit of the Civil List should be increased according to any fixed arithmetical or other rules. But he is naturally anxious that there should be some definite idea as to the provision to be made for his children out of State Revenue, and as to whether any, and what additional provision he would himself be expected to make out of his Privy Purse towards the same object. But His Highness's Experience

very great difficulty in forming a definite opinion upon the subject. The legitimate requirements of a Member of the Royal Family like that of Mysore are not capable of satisfactory de-finition, and we have absolutely no precedents to go by, nor is the analogy of what exists elsewhere readily ap-plicable to Mysore whose circum-stances are very peculiar in many important particulars. His Highness, under such circumstances, would appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy for a kind expression of his opinions and views on a matter of such vital importance to the Royal Family of Mysore. His Excellency, by his large experience of the custom of other Countries and of the status and position which Members of Royal families

are

86 12/4

are generally expected - nay, required - to maintain, would, His Highness thinks, be far better able (than he himself can ever be), to correctly appreciate the various considerations involved and to form a just estimate of what is suitable for the Mysore Princes and Princesses on the one hand and of what, on the other, is fair to the Province in its present prosperous condition and its status as a first class Native State. Full information regarding the finances of the Province are already before His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness therefore only wishes to place before His Excellency now a bare statement of the special circumstances of the Mysore House, abstaining altogether from putting forward any

definite proposal from himself on a subject in which his children are so personally interested.

18 In the first place, unlike other Native States, the Mysore Maharaja has absolutely no crown lands or Khas Jaghires which give him a private income. Property of this description became State property during the Mahomedan usurpation of the latter part of the eighteenth century. On the fall of Seringapatam and the restoration of the Province to His Highness Krishnaraj Wadiar, no distinction was recognized between the Sovereign's private property and the Public Revenues of the State, and no need therefore existed at that time for restoring the old Crown lands to the late Maharaja

11/ 88 1/4

19 Another point of difference between Mysore and other native States is that the former has absolutely no hoarded treasure in any shape whatsoever. The Mysore House, on coming again into the possession of the Country in 1799 after the Mahomedan usurpation which lasted for more than 30 years, had absolutely no property either in the shape of treasure, bullion or jewels. During the minority of the late Maha-raja, some property did accumulate, but it had all been squandered away by the time the administration was taken away from him in 1831. Since then, till his death, his annual income (from the fixed stipend of 3½ Lakhs and one-fifth of the net revenue) was scarcely sufficient to

meet his expenditure, and he was obliged, from time to time, to contract heavy debts which had to be discharged from the Revenues of the State.

20. "During the nine years which have elapsed since the Rendition, the accretions to His Highness' Personal Estate" by means of small savings from the annual Civil List amount to the small sum of Rs. 5,06,022 as already stated. With the relief of the Civil List from certain items amounting to about 3 Lakhs as per details in para 15 above, the Maharaja may be expected to effect larger annual savings than heretofore, but such savings can, at no time, amount to any large figure and would barely be sufficient for providing dowries, jewels, houses & other essential items of property for

his

90 2/ 62

or (b) the amount of 5½ Lakhs must be increased to such a figure as will give all Members pensions at the rates specified in clause 3°, such increase being effected in one or both of two ways, namely:-

1st. By means of a reduction of the Maharaja's Civil List, should His Highness be pleased so to direct.

or 2nd. By an addition from the State Revenue to the originally fixed maximum of 20 Lakhs, should an improved condition of public finances permit of such an addition being made after meeting all demands of a public nature.

34. In addition to provision for the Royal family in the manner

indicated above, it would be desirable that a special grant, of, say, 2 Lakhs should be made on the occasion of each marriage. This would be necessary according to the popular sentiment on the subject, which is so strong that the British Government were induced to grant Rs 50,000 from the State for a marriage in the illegitimate branch during the late Maharaja's time. Two lakhs would be considerably less than the actual expenditure of a marriage, but the Civil List may, I think, be left to provide any balance which may be required. The expenditure incurred for His Highness' marriage in 1878-79 was Rs 1,23,526 charged to the Provincial Revs, and Rs 1,07,754 to the Personal Estate: total Rs 2,31,280

35. In the present circumstances of the Royal Family, the pensions to be granted to a son or daughter of His Highness the Maharaja may, as an exceptional case, come into effect from the time that he or she attains

his

92 14X

his children. Any thing towards His Highness may be able to do in this direction out of savings from the Civil List may therefore be left out of account, in the discussion of the nature and extent of the provision to be made by the State for the Princes and Princesses.

21. His Highness the Maharaja is only 27 years old and Her Highness the Maharani only 24 years. Already they have two sons and three daughters. The elder son is the Heir-apparent, for whom no special provision is required beyond a suitable separate Civil List, say, of 1½ Lakhs per annum, from the date of his attaining his majority till he actually succeeds to the Raj. For the other children, a more permanent provision is necessary, and I give below, their

names and ages:-

1. Princess Jaya Lakshmammanni – Born 11th March 188.
2. Princess Krishnajammanni – Born 8th June 1883.
3. Princess Chelvajammanni —— Born 22nd December 1886
4. Prince Kantirava Narasimharaj Wadiar —————. Born. 5th June 1888.

22. The Maharaja cannot, according to Hindu custom and rules of caste, contract marriages for his children among other reigning Hindu families. Nor are there any rich noble families in Mysore in which his children can marry. They must all be married among the Ursos, a small special class of Kshatrias of the Mysore Royal clan. These Ursos are all extremely poor, and though they form the natural aristocracy of the land, the same causes which have operated to produce the present impecunious condition

J

of the Royal Family, have also led to the extreme poverty of this class. Their Jaghires, confiscated during the Mahomedan usurpation, have never been restored to them, and they are now dependent for their livelihood on the stipends they receive from the State, varying generally from Rs. 3 to Rs. 150 per mensem, with only three or four exceptions who receive somewhat larger amounts, but exceeding in no case, Rs. 500 per month. If the Maha-raja selects a son-in-law from this class, as he is obliged to do, he has to provide everything for him and to maintain him and his descendants in a condition befitting the exalted position to which he is raised. Under such circumstances, a Mysore Princess requires much the same provision as a Mysore Prince, and any distinc-tion between a Prince and Princess

(in this respect) would, it is believed, be alike unfair in itself and distasteful to the more enlightened section of the Native community. It is, however, true that both by the Hindu Law and the custom of other countries, a much smaller provision is considered sufficient for a daughter, than for a son. The reason of this is to be sought in the fact that a daughter is expected to be married into a family which is able to support her and her children in the position due to their social rank. Such marriages being impossible for the Princesses of the Royal Family, considerations of natural love and practical necessity alike entitle them to the same consideration as a Mysore Prince. But if any concession is required to the general popular sentiment on the subject, I think the distinction

should

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should be as trivial as possible, say, to a daughter, $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of what is given to a son, though the distinction might well be far greater in the case of grand-children and great grand-children

23. The idea of an assignment of land by way of Jaghire naturally first suggests itself. The experience of other States where such Jaghires exist shows that they are a constant source of annoyance to the administration, that the grantees seldom enjoy their full benefit, the revenues being not unfrequently misappropriated by unscrupulous managers, and that the Ryots possess greater security of title and more freedom from oppression and unjust demands under the general administration of the State, than under Jaghires granted for such purposes. These and other similar considerations point

against the grant of Jaghires as a suitable method of providing for members of the Royal family.

24. A lump sum grant of money from the State is even more objection-able owing to the greater risk of it's being squandered altogether in a few years.

25. An annual pension from an increased Civil List would make the continuance of the grant dependent upon the life of the Sovereign who enjoys the Civil List for the time being, and is, for that reason, not suitable.

26. These considerations all point to a permanent pension from the State as the most suitable method of providing for the members of the Royal Family

27. Besides such a pension, a Prince

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or Princess in Mysore would have no other source of income, and it is therefore necessary to make the pension hereditary among lineal descendants. But such hereditary pensions would produce very unequal incomes in the second and subsequent generations, owing to differences in the number of descendants inheriting it, and for this reason, it would be desirable to fix the pension of a Prince or Princess (the off-spring of a Maharaja who has reigned or is reigning) at a suitable figure, and to provide for the more distant descendants, pensions at smaller rates, decreasing according to the distance of the descent. At a certain point in the descent, when the Members may be expected to merge in the general society, such pensions may altogether cease. I have attempted to work out a decreasing scale of

pensions for the more distant descendants in the table given in para 33 of this Memorandum.

28. What amount of pension would be appropriate for each Prince or Princess (the son or daughter of the Maharaja other than the Heir-apparent) is a question of great delicacy. In this connection, it may perhaps be not out of place here to state that Mr. Bowring, in para 3 of his letter No 159 dated 29th November 1868, to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, expressed the opinion that the total income of the illegitimate branch of the late Maharaja's family should not be less than Rs 75,000 per annum. The Government of India sanctioned Mr. Bowring's proposals which have accordingly been duly carried out and are

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now

100.

nor in full effect. This illegitimate branch consists of the following members, and its total income of Rs. 74,400 per annum is distributed as follows among them:—

	In cash. Rs.	In lieu of Jaghir. Rs.	Total per annum Rs.
Illegitimate grandson, i.e., legitimate son of the late Maharaja's illegitimate son.	14,400	14,400	28,800.
Do — Do.	14,400.	14,400.	28,800.
Illegitimate great grandson, i.e., legitimate grandson of the late Maharaja's illegitimate son	7,200	7,200	14,400
Illegitimate son of the late Maharaja's illegitimate son	2,400	"	2,400
Total —	38,400 4	36,000 4	74,400. 4

These amounts are all payable from the Public Treasury, though, as explained in para 14 above, the Cash is now paid from the Civil List and the amount in lieu of

the Jaghire, from the State Revenue.

29. It will thus be seen that the second in descent (Grandson), though illegitimate, was each given an annual pension of Rs. 28,800/ besides several lakhs worth of personal property in the shape of jewels, &c., which he was allowed to keep.

30. For a legitimate son or daughter, the first in direct descent, about four times the amount which has been allowed to an illegitimate Grandson would perhaps not be regarded as unreasonable in the present financial prosperity of the Province, and one Lakh per annum would, I think, be no more than sufficient to enable him or her to maintain the high position he

or she would be expected to maintain.
Making however the pension of a
daughter only $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of that of a son,
the pensions required for the second
Prince and the three Princesses would
amount to Rs 3,40,000 per annum at
present. This amount is of course
liable to increase with further addi-
-tions to the Royal Family, and it
would therefore seem desirable to
fix a maximum limit either for
the total amount of such pensions,
or for the aggregate of such pensions
and the Civil Lists of the Maharaja
and the Heir-apparent, all taken
together. A maximum of the latter
kind is preferable as it would allow
of a reduction of the Civil List by the
Maharaja, in order to provide addi-
-tional funds for the pensions when
required. A maximum thus fixed

should never be increased unless such a step is absolutely required to provide decent pensions to a greater number of children or more distant descendants of the Maharaja and even in such a case, only if the increase could be justified by the improved financial condition of the Province, as otherwise, the maximum should, I think, remain unaltered.

31. The Rupees 3,40,000 required for the present Members, together with the Maharaja's Civil List of 13 Lakhs and the separate Civil List of the Heir-apparent, say, 1½ Lakhs, would amount to Rs 17,90,000 per annum. A maximum limit of 20 Lakhs on account of these charges will not, I believe, represent an unreasonably large share of the State's present

revenue

revenue, and it will, at the same time, leave a margin ordinarily sufficient for pensions which may be required for the Members of an increased Royal Family. If such a maximum limit be adopted for the time being, the actual disbursements would still be in accordance with the approved scale, i.e., 13 Lakhs Civil List for the Maharaja, 1½ Lakhs Heir-apparent's Civil List and one lakh to each son and Rs. 80,000 to each daughter. The aggregate of such disbursements will be considerably less than 20 Lakhs with the present number of the Maharaja's children; but, whatever their number the aggregate should never exceed 20 Lakhs, except when, as already stated, owing to improved finances and the larger actual requirements on account of pensions to the Members

of the Royal Family, it is found desirable to increase the maximum limit.

32. The maximum limit being fixed for the time being (and now at 20 Lakhs), so long as and whenever the actual disbursements are below that limit, the savings which thus accrue may appropriately be paid into a special fund to be called the Royal Pensions Fund" and the annual interest of the accumulated amount of this fund should be utilized to supplement the amount available for pensions from the annual grant, when the last named amount is found in-sufficient to give pensions to all members at the prescribed rates.

33. The main features of the scheme which I have described above may be recapitulated as follows:—

1°.— A limit of 20 Lakhs to be fixed as the maximum annual grant for the personal expenditure of the Maharaja and the Royal family.

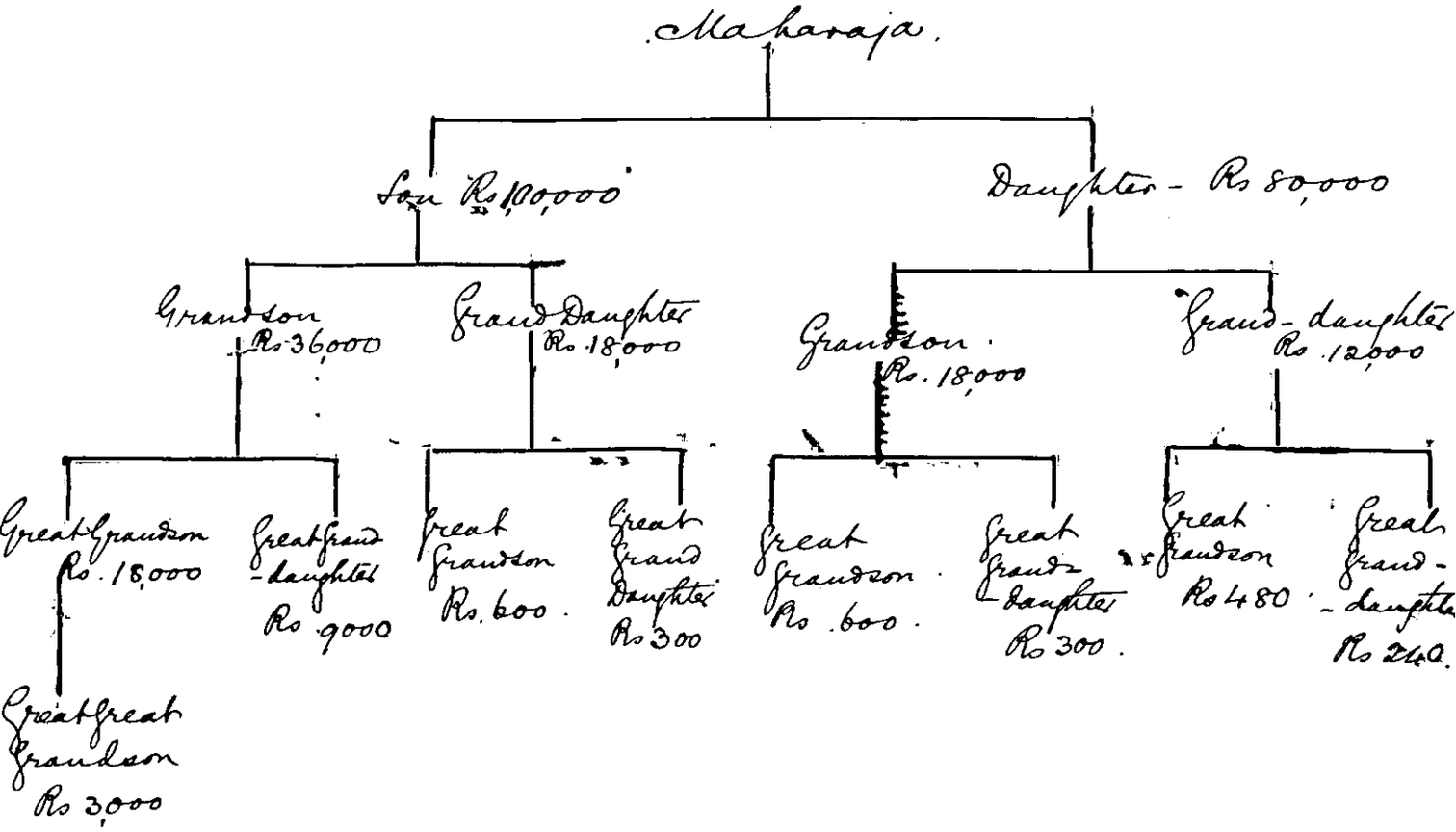
2°.— The charges against this maximum grant to be

1st The Maharaja's Civil List — 13 Lakhs

2nd The Heir-apparent's Civil List — 1½ — do

3rd. Pensions to the Maharaja's sons and daughters (other than the Heir-apparent), and after them, to their lineal descendants — 5½ do.

3°— A pension to any one Member under the last clause ~~of the preceding para~~, not to exceed a maximum as per following table :—



4°.— The actual charges against the annual grant of 20 Lakhs being fixed as per 2° & 3°, any unexpended balance of the annual grant, to be paid into a Royal Pensions Fund. The annual interest of the accumulated amount of this fund, to be added to the 5½ Lakhs available for pensions under clause 2°, whenever, owing to the large number of persons entitled to pensions, each cannot be given a pension at the rates specified in clause 3°, out of the ordinarily available 5½ Lakhs.

5°— When pensions at rates in clause 3° cannot be given to all the Members of the Royal family, out of 5½ Lakhs + the interest of the Pension Fund, then, in such a case, either

(a). the pensions must be proportionately reduced,

or

his or her majority according to the Hindu Law, say, 14 years for the daughter and 16 years for the son But in the case of their children, the smaller pensions to which they are entitled according to Scale should accrue only upon the lapse of the larger pensions of their father or mother, as the case may be; the same rule should also apply to more (distant) descendants; the grand-children and great grand-children. An exception to such a rule would perhaps be necessary in the case of the children of the Heir-apparent, as it would be undesirable to burden his separate Civil List with the maintenance of his grown-up children. These should, (as a special case) ~~as their~~ ~~necessity~~, become entitled 1stly. On attaining their majority, to pensions at rates specified in the Scale for the great-grand-children of a Maharaja; ~~as to their rights~~

2ndly. On the accession of their father to the Throne, to higher pensions at rates specified in the Scale for

the grand children of a Maharaja;
& 3rd - Upon the death of their father after accession to the throne, to the still higher pensions on the scale for the children of a Maharaja. ~~only upon the death of their father after accession to the throne~~ Rules of this restrictive character may, under ordinary circumstances, be expected to keep the aggregate of the pensions within the maximum of 5½ Lakhs and the proceeds of the Pension Fund. At the same time, they would not, I think, be felt as unduly hard, for, they would only come into operation at some future time when the Royal Family, as a whole, would be far better off than it is at present.

36. In conclusion, I will only add that pensions granted under a Scheme such as the above must not be liable to reduction or withdrawal at the mere discretion

of

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of the Sovereign for the time being, who, of course, would always have the power to resort to such a measure as a punishment under circumstances similar to those which justify the partial or entire resumption of a Jaghire duly granted. He would also be able, in case of dispute, to regulate the enjoyment of a pension by the various members of a Branch of the Family for whose benefit it is intended

Mysore
25 June 1870

Kishenrao
Dewan of Mysore

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Appendix. D.

Extracts of Correspondence referred to in the Secretary's memorandum of 25 June 1890

1. Extract from ~~Sir James~~ D.O. letter from* Sir James Gordon the British Resident to* His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore dated the Residency, Bangalore July 20. 1881

(Here insert from accompanying Cds).

* vide page 1 of this Collection

2. Letter No 91 of Mysore 31 Octr 1868 from Col. Elliot, Officer in charge of Palace duties to* the Palace Bowring's Chief Court of Mysore.

(Here print from pp. 95, 96 & 97 of Palace Corrce)

* Vide pages 95 of the printed book of Correspondence

* minted book of Correspondence relate to Palace Corrce

3. Letter No. 122 of Bangalore 4 Novr 1868 from Mr. Bowring to the Chief Court of Mysore to Secy. to Govt of India in the Foreign Dept-

(Here print from pp. 98, 99, & 100 Printed Corrce)

4. Letter No. 1474. of 12 Decr 1868 from Under Secy. to Govt of India Foreign Dept to Bowring the Chief Court of Mysore

(Here print from p 102 Printed Corrce)

Ch 112

5. Letter No 53 of 31 August 1868 from the Officer in charge of Palace duties (Capt Elliot) & Chief Commr of Mysore (Col Bowring) relating to the Palace affairs

(Print for pp 37 & 38 Printed Corr ce)

6 Letter No $\frac{345}{153}$ of 10 Sept 1868 from the Chief Commr of Mysore to Secy to Govt of India ~~for~~ Foreign Dept

-do- (Print for pp 39 & 40 – Printed Corr ce)

7. Letter No 119 of 14 Oct 1868 from the Secy to the Govt of India Foreign Dept. to the Chief Commr of Mysore

-do- (Print for p 46 Printed Corr ce)

9. Extract from letter No 159 of 29 Nov 1868 from the Chief Commr of Mysore to the Govt of India Foreign Dept

-do- (Print for pp. 147 & 148 Printed Corr ce)

9. Extract from letter ~~No~~ of 4th January 1869 from Secy to the Govt of India

113 47

Foreign Dept & the Chief Court of Mysore

#relating to the Palace affairs (Here insert from p. 149 Printed Corr.)

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do. Extract from letter No. 51 of 31 August 1868 from the Officer in charge of Palace duties & the Chief Court of Mysore.

do (Here insert pp 12 & 13 Printed Corr.)

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~~The Residency~~

+ Vide, Page 1 of this collection

Extract from D.O. letter from ~~Bangalore July 20. 1881.~~ Sir James Gordon the British Resident to H.H. the Maharajah of Mysore dated the Residency Bangalore July 20.. 1881

~~My dear Seshia Raja.~~

It is the wish of the Government of India that I should furnish Your Highness with a formal and confidential Memo-randum explaining the decision and orders of the British Government on certain points connected with the Restoration and future administration of Mysore.

These points are:—

(1) The postponement of the increased subsidy for five years.

(2) The fixing of Your

Highness' Civil List at 13 Lakhs of Rupees, with a limitation to 10 Lakhs annually for the next five years.

(3) The limitation of the Military force of the Province to 1,000 Horse and 2,000 foot, exclusive of Officers

(4) The preservation of the Tombs and Mausoleum at Seringapatam

I have already discussed, and on several occasions explained verbally to Your Highness the several questions here referred to and I believe that you quite understand them

them: I think therefore that it will answer every purpose of the Govern-ment of India and will also be agreeable to yourself that in touching on them again, in writing, I should adopt the form of a friendly letter to you personally. I will take the subjects them in the order in which I have placed them.

1. As to the postpone-ment of the increased subsidy - Your Highness is aware that the Govern-ment of India has deter-mined and recorded that the subsidy to be paid

by the Mysore State to the British Government may properly be fixed at 35 Lakhs of rupees per annum, in two half-yearly instalments. The subsidy in money heretofore was 24½ Lakhs of rupees paid by monthly instalments. But there were other obligations under the Treaty, and in lieu of these other obligations it has been decided to require an increased annual money payment of 10½ Lakhs of rupees. The grounds on which this decision rests, and the precise data upon which the calculation has been made

have been very fully stated in a Despatch from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. I think that I cannot better put Your Highness in possession of these views and arguments, than by forwarding extracts from that Despatch, and from the reply which the Secretary of State has made. I accordingly append them to this letter.

Your Highness will perceive that the views of the Government of India are accepted by Her Majesty's Secretary

of State, but that it has been determined that no increase of subsidy shall be asked for, for the space of five years from the date of Rendition. The subsidy of 24½ Lakhs will therefore continue to be paid annually (only in 2 half yearly instalments instead of in monthly instalments as heretofore) until 31st March 1886, after which date the increase will be demandable. The dates fixed for payment of subsidy are 30th September and 31st March in each financial year.

Your Highness
may rest assured that
the British Government
has not any desire to
require the Mysore State
to pay a larger subsidy
than it is well able to
pay. The Government
of India is want to give
every consideration to
Native States in such
matters and Your High-
-ness will see in the
postponement of the
proposed increase and
in the permission to the
Government of India to
reconsider the subject
if necessary, at the ex-
-piration of the postponed

period, the best practical proofs of a desire on the part of the British Govern-ment to deal fairly, con-siderately and tenderly with the Mysore State in this matter.

2. With regard to the Civil List - the subsidy as above fixed, discharges the State of Mysore of its existing obligation to main-tain a contingent for service outside its terri-tory, and the annual payment of Rs 50,000/- on account of Seringapatam is now remitted. It is the desire of the British Government however,

to encourage in every way
the employment of the
resources of the country
in the improvement of
the condition of the people,
by the maintenance of
good Government, and by
the development of produc-
tive public works. The
subsidy has been
fixed on the understanding
that the public revenues
of Mysore will be managed
and expended in conformity
with these views, and on
principles approved by
the British Government.
The Government of
India lay great stress
upon the institution of

a Civil List, or annual
grant to be set apart
from the General revenue
of the Province for Your
Highness' personal expen
-diture. From this gran
will be met all expen-
-diture now classed as
"Palace Charges".

Thirteen Lakhs of Rupe
formed the annual allowan
made to the late Maha Ra
and the same amount
has been settled by the
Government of India o
Your H. Highness Civil List
But having regard to the
existing state of the
finances, it has been
deemed necessary to limi

the Civil List to ten Lakhs of rupees, for the first five years following the Rendition of the Province.

The amounts so fixed are subject to reconsideration hereafter if Your Highness should so desire.

I am satisfied that Your Highness will readily recognize the importance of the arrangement, by which a clear distinction is maintained between the revenues to be devoted to your personal expenditure, and those to be applied to the ordinary

purposes of the administration.
Feeling a deep interest in the
welfare of the people under
Your Highness' rule, I
look upon the establishment
and maintenance of a fixed
List as one of the main
safe-guards of good ad-
-ministration and the
best security for avoidance
of difficulty and confusion.
It is a system which
every soundly constituted
Government insists on.
The Government of India
has determined on it
in Your Highness' own
trust interests, and those
who have your success
most at heart and desire

to see your rule not only
beneficial and prosperous
but durable, warmly
approve it. It is my
conviction that if some
such arrangement had
been made on the occasion
of the late Maha Rajah's
accession to the Throne
of Mysore, it would have
aided him in avoiding
all the financial difficu-
-culties and confusion
which eventually led to
his being deprived of the
administration of his
Country.

(5)

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(7)

(No 1)

THE RESIDENCY MYSORE

Bangalore
July 1891.

B. O. to Resident ♀ 11th July 1891
B. O. from Resident ♀ 15th July 1891.
Vice Prog. ♀ 20th July 1891.

My dear Swan

The Memorandum

forwarded to the late Resident with your letter* of the 28th June 1890

has been submitted for the consideration of H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, and it is my pleasing duty to

* vide p 65 of this Collection

inform you that in the present state of the finances of Mysore, there is no reason why the amount annually allowed for the Maharaja's private purse should not be increased by the transfer to State Revenues of the charges for

(a) Cost of the Maharaja's body-guard of regular troops — Rs. 67,842/- Appx P.

(b) Endowments to religious institutions — — — 18,360/-

(c) Smaller Similar Endowments — 2,100/- } Memo V of Appx P.

Total — 88,302/-

2. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the Stipends paid to members of the ruling family and Chiefs - at present Rs 180,071/- and the cost of the irregular Troops employed in the palace should continue as heretofore, to be charged against the Civil List

3. As there appears to be no reason to apprehend that this increase of Expenditure will endanger the Security of the enhanced Subsidy which will before long become due, or the repayment

of the State loans, the Government of India have much pleasure in sanctioning the addition of one lakh per annum to the Maharaja's private income, thereby raising the Civil List from 13 to 14 lakhs, which will, it is hoped afford gratification to His Highness.

4. Your Scheme of payments to the Maharaja's children and their descendants, does not appear to the Government of India to be unreasonable, but considering that nothing on this account will

THE RESIDENCY MYSORE

will be required for many years, it seems premature to make a permanent allotment of revenue now. As far as can be seen nothing will be required till the Maharaja's eldest daughter, now 10 years old, is married 5 or 6 years hence. By this time the average obligations and assets of the State will be more thoroughly known than they are at present, and the question can then be more easily decided whether it will be better to provide for each

descendant of the Maharaja as occasion arises, or to establish a pension fund on the lines suggested by you.

Yours sincerely

K. Seshadri

K. Seshadri Esq. Ex. C.I.

Dewan of Mysore

(6) 133 (9)

My dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yr DO letter of 9th Jan 91 conveying the sanction of the Govt of India to an increase of Rs the Maharaja's Civil list from 13 to 14 lacs per annum and to the transfer from the Palace to the State accounts of certain charges amounting to Rs 88,302 per annum.

H.H the Maharajah asks me to beg you to be so good as to convey to His Excellency the Viceroy his warmest thanks for this relieving the Civil list of certain charges as above and for permitting an addition of one lac to its present amount.

H.H. learns with much Gratification that the Govt of India, while regarding my Scheme of payments to the Maharaja's children & descendants as unobjectionable,

appear to have merely deferred the definite settlement of the question for the next few years, pending in lieu of the more thorough ~~acquaintance~~ knowledge likely to be available in the meantime of the annual obligations & assets of the State. His Highness is really very grateful for the considerate manner in which H.E. the Viceroy has been pleased to deal with this question in which he & his children are so deeply interested

pending a fuller experience meanwhile,

I may perhaps be permitted to add that my Scheme was drawn up after a very attentive study of the financial prospects of the State and that I feel sanguine that the next few years will practically prove the correctness of my forecast. ~~I shall always make the question of the~~ ~~it may duly to give you~~ ~~any explanation you may want~~ ~~the financial~~ ~~to have regarding the Conditions~~ ~~of the finances from time to time,~~ ~~If permitted I shall~~ take advantage of my next visit to you ~~& offer any explanation~~ you may desire to have regarding our present & probable future financial Condition.

without reference to the question which has been so satisfactorily settled, when I am granted personal interview,

If so Your remarks on the general question of the last year's Surplus ~~to put by~~ why I think the finances prospects of the State (may thus be regarded as) an established fact now →

(1) Copy (6) 135 (9)

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Mysore
11th July 1891.

My dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Demi Official letter of 2nd July 1891 conveying the sanction of the Govt of India to an increase of His Highness the Maha-Rajas Civil List from 13 to 14 lacs per annum and to the transfer from the Palace to the State Accounts of certain charges amounting to Rs: 88032 per annum

His Highness the Maharaja asks me to beg you to do so and as to convey

to H. E. the Viceroy his warmest thanks
for this relieving the Cost List of certain
charges and for permitting an addition of
one lac to its present amount.

His Highness learns with much
gratification that the Government of India
while regarding my scheme of payments
to the Maharaja's children and descendants
as being unobjectionable, appear to have
merely deferred the definite settlement
of the question for the next few years,

view of the most thorough knowledge likely to be available in the meantime of the annual obligations and assets of the State. His Highness is really very grateful for the considerate manner in which H E the Viceroy has been pleased to deal with this question in which he and his children are so deeply interested

I may perhaps be permitted to add that my scheme was drawn up after a very attentive study of the financial prospects of the State, and that I feel sanguine that the

next few years will practically
prove the correctness of my forecast.

With kind regards,

Believe me

Yours sincerely

(Signed) K. Seshadri

To General Sir Henry Pendergast K.C.B., V.C.
President in Mysore

THE RESIDENCY MYSORE

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Bangalore.
15th July 1891.

My dear Sir

In continuation of my letter of the 2nd July '91 I write to inform you that the measures approved by the Government of India in regard to the Enhancement of H. H. the Maharaja's

8 140

Civil List may be put
into force on and after the
1st June 1891.

James Gungy
Governor

K. Seshadri Iyer C.S.I.
Dewan of Mysore

STATE PROVISION FOR THE CHILDREN OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA.

In my Memorandum, dated 25th June 1890, submitted for the orders of the Government of India through the Resident, full details were given of a scheme of permanent State pensions to the Maharaja's children and their descendants. That scheme proposed for such pensions certain rates which were considered reasonable in themselves and necessary in the peculiar present condition of the Mysore Royal family, and it also suggested the formation of a fund from which such pensions could be met in due course as they became payable.

2. The orders of the Government of India on the scheme in question were communicated in the Resident's D. O. letter to me, dated 2nd July 1891, and were to the following effect :—

1st. That the proposed scheme of payments to the Maharaja's children and their descendants did not appear to the Government of India to be unreasonable.

2nd. But that, as no such payments were likely to be required for several years to come, the question whether it would be better to provide for each descendant of the Maharaja as occasion arose or to establish a Pension Fund on the lines suggested, could be more easily decided at the end of 5 or 6 years, by the light of the more thorough knowledge likely to be available in the meantime regarding the average obligations and assets of the State.

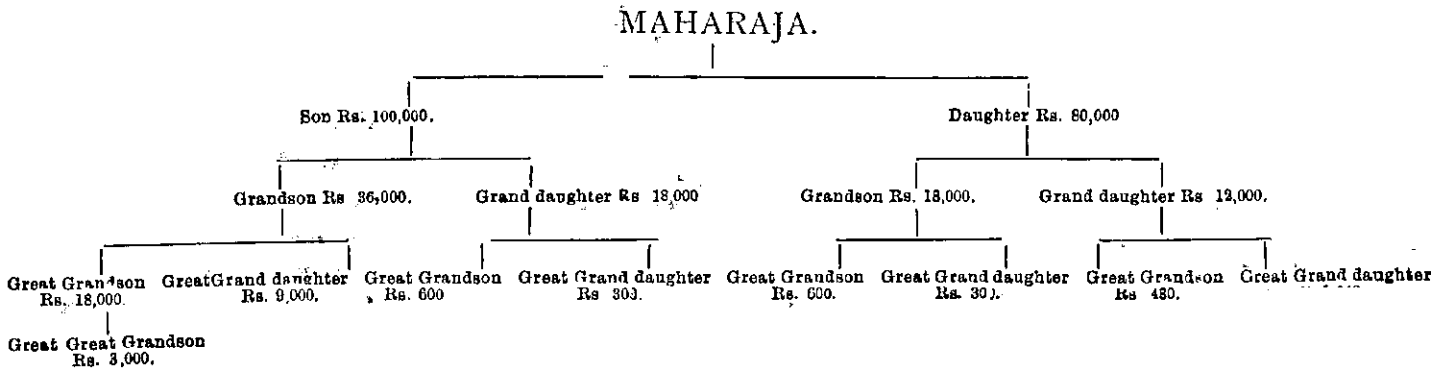
3. Eliminating therefore from the scheme of 1890 the proposals relating to the establishment of a Pension Fund, the main features of that scheme would be as described below.

(1) For the eldest son, who is the Heir-apparent, no other provision is required than a state pension of 1½ lakhs per annum from the date of his attaining majority till he actually succeeds to the Raj.

(2) For the other children, permanent state pensions, hereditary among lineal descendants, would be necessary. But such hereditary pensions would produce very unequal incomes in the second and subsequent generations, owing to differences in the number of descendants inheriting it, and for this reason, it

would be desirable to fix the pension of a Prince or Princess, the offspring of a Maharaja, at a suitable figure, and to provide for the more distant descendants, pensions at smaller rates, decreasing according to the distance of the descent. At a certain point in the descent, when the members may be expected to merge in the general society, such pensions may altogether cease. Under such circumstances a decreasing scale of pensions for the more distant descendants is desirable.

(3) All circumstances considered, the State pension for a son other than the Heir-apparent may be fixed at 1 lakh of Rupees per annum and that of a daughter at Rs. 80,000 per annum. The pensions to their descendants may be as shewn in the following table :—



(4) The ordinary rule should be that a pension as above to any individual member shall be payable only upon the death of his or her father or mother as the case may be. But in the present circumstances of the Mysore Family, so fully described in the scheme of 1890, an exception to this rule is necessary in the case of the children of the present Maharaja, each of whom may be granted his or her respective pension as above (namely, 1½ lakhs per annum for the Heir-apparent, 1 lakh per annum for every other son and Rs. 80,000 for every daughter) from the date of his or her attaining majority, which for this purpose may be fixed in accordance with the Hindu Law of Southern India as the completion of 14 years of age for a daughter and 16 years of age for a son. This exception is proposed, as every item of property, such as houses, gardens &c, required for separately establishing the Maharaja's children remains to be newly found by the time they would ordinarily be expected to live by themselves ; and this necessary provision it is not possible to make out of His Highness' Personal Estate with only an insignificant amount now at its credit or from the small savings out of the annual Civil List.

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And (5) The pensions granted as above should be as permanent as land jaghires. They must not be liable to reduction or withdrawal at the mere discretion of the Sovereign for the time being, who, of course, would always have the power to resort to such a measure as a punishment under circumstances similar to those which justify the partial or entire resumption of a jaghire duly granted. He would also be able, in case of dispute, to regulate the enjoyment of a pension by the various members of a branch of the family for whose benefit it is intended.

4. His Highness the Maharaja has already the satisfaction of knowing that the proposed scheme of payments to his children and their descendants (described in the last preceding paragraph) "does not appear to the Government of India to be unreasonable;" but he earnestly desires to feel assured that the same has the definite approval of the British Government as a reasonable present arrangement, subject to reconsideration hereafter, should the Maharaja so desire, by the light of further experience. The payments proposed are in themselves so moderate and they will come into effect at such distant periods that they cannot possibly affect in any way the State's ability to meet all its obligations, present and future; on the other hand the Maharaja is naturally most anxious that there should be no uncertainty as to the provision which his children may expect from the State.

5. It is under such circumstances that His Highness now submits the scheme of 1890 (modified by the elimination of proposals relating to a Pension Fund) for the favourable consideration and definite express sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy. In the event of such sanction, the actual payments will themselves be made only when they fall due as provided in para 3 above. The names and dates of birth of the Maharaja's children are given below :—

Name.	Date of Birth.
The Heir-apparent Prince Krishnaraj Wodeyar	4th June 1884.
Princess Jaya Lakshmammanni ...	11th March 1881.
Princess Krishnajammanni ...	8th June 1883.
Princess Cheluvajammanni ...	22nd December 1886.
Prince Kantirava Narasimharaj Wodeyar ...	5th June 1888.
Prince Sri Devaraj Wodeyar ...	21st July 1892.

Calcutta,
12th January 1893.

K. SHESHADRI IYER.

No 12

MEMO 6 March 93

OF

STATE PROVISION

FOR THE

LINEAL DESCENDANTS

OF THE

PRESENT AND FUTURE

MAHARAJAS OF MYSORE.

STATE PROVISION FOR THE LINEAL DESCENDANTS OF THE PRESENT AND FUTURE MAHARAJAS OF MYSORE.

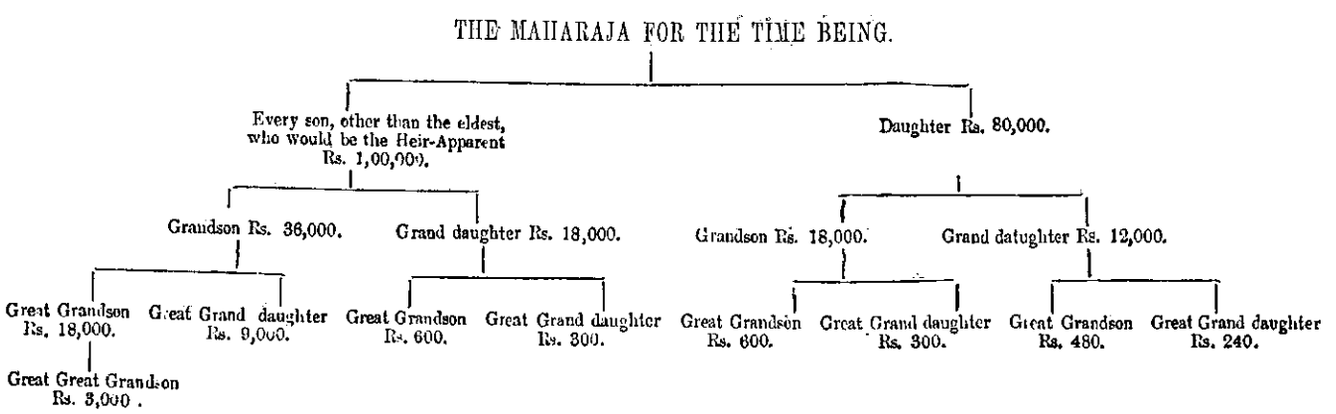
Introductory.—The proposed scheme consists of two distinct parts, *viz.*,

1st, State Pensions at certain rates, to be definitely laid down, to the children of the Maharaja for the time being, and to their lineal descendants;

and 2ndly, the formation of a Pension Fund with the object of prescribing a reasonable limit to the State's annual liability on account of such Pensions.

2. Proposed system of Pensions.—The main features of the 1st Part relating to the Pensions are as follows:—

(i) As it is only necessary to assign to the Heir-Apparent for the time being, a separate Civil List of 1½ lakhs per annum, to be in force temporarily from the date of his attaining his majority to that of his actual succession to the throne, the annual State Pensions proposed for the other children and their lineal descendants are as follows:—


THE MAHARAJA FOR THE TIME BEING.
Every son, other than the eldest, who would be the Heir-Apparent Rs. 1,00,000.
Daughter Rs. 80,000.
Grandson Rs. 36,000.
Grand daughter Rs. 18,000.
Grandson Rs. 18,000.
Grand datughter Rs. 12,000.
Great Grandson Rs. 18,000.
Great Grand daughter Rs. 9,000.
Great Grandson Rs. 600.
Great Grand daughter Rs. 300.
Great Grandson Rs. 600.
Great Grand daughter Rs. 300.
Great Grandson Rs. 480.
Great Grand daughter Rs. 240.
Great Great Grandson Rs. 3,000.

(ii) A pension as above shall be payable to any individual member only upon the death of his or her father or mother as the case may be. For example, during the life-time of a Maharaja, his off-spring will get no pensions, but must expect to be provided for by their father out of his Civil List. Similarly, if after a Maharaja's death one of his sons gets a pension of 1 lakh, during such son's life-time his children will get no pension.

EXCEPTION.—In the case of the children of the present Maharaja an exception to this rule is proposed, owing to the present impecunious condition of the family, the result of well-known historical causes (*Vide* paras 18 and 19 of Memo of 25th June 1890). The exception proposed is to pay the pension of a son on his attaining 16 years of age, and that of a daughter on her attaining 14 years of age.

(iii) When any person dies during the life-time of his parent, leaving children him surviving, such children shall become entitled to pensions according to the rates prescribed for them, though their grand parent may still be living. Similarly, should any Heir-Apparent

die before actual succession to the throne, and leave off-spring him surviving, such off-spring (other than the eldest son, who would become the new Heir-Apparent) should become entitled to pensions at rates prescribed for the grand children of a Maharaja by a son.

3. A system of Pensions the best.—The usual Indian method of providing for the various members of a Royal family is by means of an assignment of land from *Khasigê Jahgires*. The assignments are made from time to time by the reigning Sovereign according to his estimate of the requirements of each case, and as their value depends so entirely upon individual discretion, it is not surprising that they are often either too small or too large. The grant of Jaghires hereditary among lineal descendants, is also sometimes resorted to, especially in the case of daughters, but, owing to division and sub-division, the benefits enjoyed by generations, equal in degree of relationship to the reigning Maharaja, vary very greatly in course of time. Moreover, every assignment by way of Khasigê or hereditary Jahgire is in itself objectionable. It amounts to a permanent curtailment of the resources of the State, and, in a country where the principal State income is from land, it deprives the State of all prospective increase of Revenue from the most important source. It also deprives the agriculturists in the assigned villages of the benefits of such local improvements as are generally carried out by the expenditure of public funds, while it subjects them to oppressive exactions from which their neighbours in villages under direct Government management are free. And the grantees of such Jahgires do not themselves enjoy the full measure of the intended benefit, owing to bad management and the misappropriation of the income by the agents they have to employ. Thus all considerations seem to point to the inadvisability of resorting to the grant of Jahgire as a State provision for the members of the Royal family.

In England and other European countries, the system of cash assignments from the Public Treasury from time to time as occasion arises is resorted to. But this is found to be embarrassing owing to the element of uncertainty which naturally attaches to it, and the tendency of modern opinion is distinctly in favor of the constitution of a special fund from the proceeds of which to provide for the object in question.

In Mysore our action is not fettered by inconvenient traditions or any existing established usage, and we are therefore in a position to do what is right in principle, and to adopt a system of Pensions based upon approved principles and regulated by fixed rules.

4. Reasons for the adoption of the proposed scale of Pensions.—It would perhaps be convenient in the first place to advert to the principal considerations which lead us to recommend the adoption of the particular scale of Pensions set forth in para 2 above.

For a son.—One lakh per annum is proposed for a son other than the Heir-Apparent. He would have no other income but this pension, and no landed estate or other property of any kind which he could inherit. He would be unable, according to the prevailing popular sentiment, to take up any remunerative occupation. The Hindu family system does not recognise primogeniture and places all sons on a footing of equality and enjoins equal division of ancestral property among all brothers. Though primogeniture is the accepted rule as regards succession to a Raj, yet the popular sentiment will not be in sympathy

with an arrangement which makes any very great difference between the income of the Heir-Apparent as such and that of his younger brother.

For a daughter.—The proposed rate is Rs. 80,000, which no doubt does seem large compared with the one lakh for a son, if looked at from the standpoint of Hindu family customs. Every Hindu father is expected to give a suitable dowry with his daughter according to his position in society and means, but he is not ordinarily expected to make any large permanent provision for her and her descendants, for he is presumed to marry her into a family equal to his own and able to maintain her and her children in a suitable manner. But the Maharaja is practically precluded by rules of custom from contracting marriages for his daughters among other reigning Hindu families, nor are there any wealthy families in Mysore from which he can select husbands for them. The selection has to be made from the eighteen Ursoo (or Kshatriya) families in Mysore, all of them extremely poor. These form no doubt the natural aristocracy of the land, but the same causes which have operated to produce the present impecunious condition of the Royal family have also led to the extreme poverty of this class. They are now dependent for their livelihood on the stipends they receive from the Maharaja's Civil List, varying generally from Rs. 3 to Rs. 150 per mensem, with only three or four exceptions who receive somewhat larger amounts, but exceeding in no case Rs. 500 per month. If the Maharaja selects a son-in-law from this class, as he is obliged to do, he has to provide everything for him and to maintain him and his descendants in a condition befitting the exalted position to which he is raised. This very position will debar him from taking up the ordinarily available occupations and he will be dependent wholly on his income through his wife. Under such circumstances, a Mysore Princess requires much the same provision as a Mysore Prince, and any material distinction between a Prince and a Princess in this respect would, it is believed, be alike unfair in itself and distasteful to the more enlightened section of the Hindu community. Under such circumstances, Rs. 80,000 a year for a daughter does not seem to be extravagant.

For the second generation.—For the children of a son, the rates proposed are moderate. Their aggregate amount will not *on an average* exceed the lapsed pension of the son. The rates provided for the children of a daughter are necessarily on a much smaller scale. The arguments above advanced for fixing a daughter's pension at a specially liberal figure do not apply to her children, who would not be expected to maintain the same social position as the off-spring of a son. The aggregate of pensions for the children of a daughter, it will be seen, will on an average be considerably less than the lapsed pension of their mother.

For the third generation.—The rates proposed for the great-grand-children are all very small, being only a few hundreds for each, except for the off-spring of a grandson, in the male line of descent, who would always be regarded as in the direct line of succession to the Raj, and according to the Hindu law, more nearly related to the reigning Maharaja than corresponding decendants in the female line.

For the fourth generation.—For the reason last named, a pension, moderate in amount, is proposed for the great-great-grandson in the male line, but not for the great-great-grand daughter or for the great-great grandson descended in the female line.

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For the fifth and succeeding generations who are expected to merge in the general society, no pensions are proposed.

5. The proposed limit to the State's liability.—It will thus be seen that the scheme above described attempts to provide for the descendants of successive Maharajas up to the fourth degree, and it therefore takes into account the requirements of the future in the widest manner possible. It is however liable, for the same reason, to the objection of committing the State to indefinite future charges which in the aggregate might be felt as unduly burdensome, were the family to become numerically very large at some future time. Under such circumstances, a maximum limit to the State's annual liability on this account may be accepted as a necessary feature of the proposed scheme. But the adoption of such a maximum limit, for the purpose of effectually protecting the State from excessive and uncertain future liability, creates also the corresponding obligation to make that limit liberal enough to allow of small savings annually accruing from it and to form from such savings a Pension Fund such that the interest from that Fund and the fixed State grant may together be fully sufficient to pay all pensions required at any future time. With due regard to the foregoing considerations and, after careful calculation of the State's present average annual income and its present and future liabilities of every kind, I have arrived at the opinion that a maximum limit of 4½ lakhs per annum will be reasonable in itself and adequate for all requirements. Its reasonableness may perhaps be judged from the fact that an aggregate of 20 lakhs per annum is not extravagant for the three combined objects of (1) the Maharaja's Civil List of 14 lakhs, (2) the Heir-Apparent's Civil List of 1½ lakhs, and (3) a State grant of 4½ lakhs for all members of the family, present and future. Such a limit, it is believed, is recognized by States, more or less similarly circumstanced, for the one object of the Maharaja's Civil List alone. If it is admitted that a like limit for the Mysore Civil List may probably come to be regarded as not unreasonable,—if not in the immediate present, at least some years hence under a better developed condition of the finances of the State—then it is very desirable that the State, in its own interests, should at once introduce the proposed permanent system of Pensions in the manner suggested, for, such a measure will necessarily have a highly moderating influence upon any future questions of an increase to the Civil List. Moreover, an established pension system will be the means indirectly of maintaining intact the principle of the Civil List and its utilization for the purposes for which it is intended.

6. The Pension Fund.—In the appended Tables A, B & C and the explanations attached to them, I have carefully worked out the details of the Pension Fund required with reference to both present and future requirements. Without entering into details which can be seen at a glance in Table C and the appended explanations, the results arrived at may be here briefly recapitulated as follows:—

(1) That the State grant be fixed—
at 2½ lakhs per annum for three years commencing with 1893-94,
at 3½ lakhs per annum for the next four years ending 1899-1900,
and at a maximum of 4½ lakhs per annum from 1900-1.

(2) That the savings of the annual State grants be accumulated with compound interest so as to form a Pension Fund with a balance to its credit of 32 lakhs at the end of 12 years from 1893-94.

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(3) That the annual grant be capable of reduction from the 13th year as follows :—

[*a*] to an amount which with the annual interest on 32 lakhs will pay all pensions and leave to the Fund an annual accretion of Rs. 2,20,000 till the balance of the Fund reaches 113 lakhs; and thereafter to an amount which with the annual interest on 113 lakhs will pay all pensions and leave no annual accretion to the Fund till the end of the 36th year;

and [*b*] to an amount which with the annual interest on 113 lakhs will pay all pensions and leave an annual accretion to the Fund of Rs. 1,39,000 from the 37th year till the balance of the Fund reaches 150 lakhs; and thereafter to an amount which with the annual interest on 150 lakhs will pay all pensions, but leave no future accretions whatever to the Fund.

(4) Should at any time the annual interest of the Fund leave a saving after paying all pensions, such saving shall be credited to the State.

7. With restrictive rules such as the above, the formation of the proposed Fund amounts to a prudential measure intended to help the State, with the minimum of annual present payments, to meet a possible large demand of the future. And as all savings will eventually belong to the State, any money now paid into the Fund, instead of being an idle investment or a source of loss, will serve to bring a future income to the State, should the annual proceeds from the Fund ever be found more than sufficient to meet the immediate object of its formation.

MYSORE,
6th March 1893.

K. SHESH'ADRI IYER,
Dewan of Mysore.

TABLE A.

Showing the probable growth of a Maharaja's family and the number of its members in each generation and the aggregate amount of annual pensions payable to such members.

1st Generation.	2nd Generation.	3rd Generation.	4th Generation.	
1 Son =1,00,000	2 Grandsons at Rs. 36,000=72,000.	4 Great-Grandsons at Rs. 18,000=72,000 4 Great-Grand daughters at Rs. 9,000 =36,000.	8 Great-Great-Grandsons at Rs. 3,000 =24,000.	*Explanation.*— 1. For the purpose of this estimate, it is assumed that a Maharaja will ordinarily leave behind him (besides the eldest son who will be Heir-Apparent) one son and three daughters.
	2 Grand daughters at Rs. 18,000=36,000	4 Great-Grandsons at Rs. 600=2,400. 4 Great-Grand daughters at Rs. 300 =1,200.		2. It is also assumed that one generation will double its number in the next, that is, a husband and wife may, on an average, be expected to leave behind them 2 sons and 2 daughters.
3 Daughters at Rs. 80,000= 2,40,000	6 Grandsons at Rs. 18,000=1,08,000.	12 Great-Grandsons at Rs. 600=7,200. 12 Great-Grand daughters at Rs. 300 =3,600.		3. According to the proposed scale of Pensions, no provision is required for the 4th generation except for Great-Great-Grandsons in the male line of descent.
	6 Grand daughters at Rs. 12,000=72,000	12 Great-Grandsons at Rs. 480=5,760. 12 Great-Grand daughters at Rs. 240 =2,880.		

Number of Pensioners.	Aggregate Amount of Annual Pensions.	Number of Pensioners.	Aggregate Amount of Annual Pensions.	Number of Pensioners.	Aggregate Amount of Annual Pensions.	Number of Pensioners.	Aggregate Amount of Annual Pensions.
4	Rs. 3,40,000	16	Rs. 2,88,000	64	Rs. 1,31,040	8	Rs. 24,000

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TABLE B.

Showing the probable annual amount required for pensions.

Explanation.—

1. Hindu men marry early and Hindu wives become mothers when 14 or 16, and consequently, when they die, they generally leave behind them grown up sons and daughters. Twenty years may therefore be taken as the *average* period for which a son or daughter may be expected to enjoy a pension which devolves upon him or her upon the death of his or her father or mother as the case may be. The following Table accordingly assumes 20 years as the *average* period for which any one generation of Pensioners will enjoy their pensions, and then be succeeded by their off-spring who will form the next generation of Pensioners. In the case of the children of the present Maharaja (to whom as an exceptional case the pensions are proposed to be granted on their attaining majority during the life-time of the Maharaja) the period of their enjoyment of their pensions is taken as 16+20 or 36 years.

2. The following Table gives the probable amounts of pension per annum required for each generation of any Maharaja's descendants, and deals with the descendants of four successive Maharajas Nos. 1 to 4, and shows what generations of Pensioners would be contemporaneous during the successive Pension Periods. The amount of pension to each generation of Pensioners is taken from Table A, and assumed to be constant, for the purpose of an average calculation, in the case of corresponding generations of successive Maharajas.

3. By the time that No. 2 Maharaja dies and pensions to his off-spring (1st generation) become payable, the pensions enjoyed by the off-spring (1st generation) of No. 1 Maharaja would lapse and the smaller pensions of the 2nd generation of No. 1 Maharaja's descendants become payable. Similarly as pensions to the various generations of one Maharaja become payable, those to corresponding generations of the preceding Maharaja will gradually diminish in amount and eventually cease.

Pension Periods, *i. e.*, average periods for which each generation of Pensioners will enjoy their pensions.	No. 1 Maharaja's descendants. The annual aggregate of pensions payable to each generation of them.	No. 2 Maharaja's descendants. The annual aggregate of pensions payable to each generation of them.	No. 3 Maharaja's descendants. The annual aggregate of pensions payable to each generation of them.	No. 4 Maharaja's descendants. The annual aggregate of pensions payable to each generation of them.	Total amount payable in each Pension Period.	
From the 1st to the 36th year	3,40,000	...	...	...	3,40,000	
From the 37th to the 56th year ...	2,88,000	3,40,000	...	...	6,28,000	
From the 57th to the 76th year ...	1,31,040	2,88,000	3,40,000	...	7,59,040	
From the 77th to the 96th year ..	24,000	1,31,040	2,88,000	3,40,000	7,83,040*	* This last figure is repeated for every succeeding generation.

TABLE C.

Showing the Annual State Grants required for Pensions and the progressive accumulation of a Pension Fund within a fixed limit.

Year commencing on 1st July and ending on 30th June.	Amount brought forward from previous year.	Interest for the year on the amount brought forward.	Transactions of the year.			Balance credited to the Pension Fund at close of the year and carried forward to next year (Total of 2, 3 and 6).	Remarks.
			The Annual State Grant.	Amount paid for Pension.	Balance for credit to the Pension Fund.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1893-94 ...	...	...	2,50,000	...	2,50,000	2,50,000	
1894-95 ..	2,50,000	10,000	2,50,000	...	2,50,000	5,10,000	
1895-96 ...	5,10,000	20,400	2,50,000	80,000	1,70,000	7,00,400	
1896-97 ...	7,00,400	28,016	3,50,000	80,000	2,70,000	9,98,416	
1897-98 ...	9,98,416	39,936	3,50,000	1,60,000	1,90,000	12,28,352	
1898-99 ..	12,28,352	49,134	3,50,000	1,60,000	1,90,000	14,67,486	For Explanation see pages 9 and 10.
1899-1900 ...	14,67,486	58,699	3,50,000	1,60,000	1,90,000	17,16,185	
1900-1 ...	17,16,185	68,647	4,50,000	1,60,000	2,90,000	20,74,832	
1901-2 ...	20,74,832	82,993	4,50,000	2,40,000	2,10,000	23,67,825	
1902-3 ...	23,67,825	94,713	4,50,000	2,40,000	2,10,000	26,72,538	
1903-4 ..	26,72,538	1,06,901	4,50,000	2,40,000	2,10,000	29,89,439	
1904-5 ...	29,89,439	1,19,577	4,50,000	3,40,000	1,10,000	32,19,016	
		i. Therefore at the end of 1904-5, the 12th year from the commencement, the net balance to the credit of the Pension Fund (after allowing for premia and other costs of annual investments) will be, say				32,00,000	
From 1905-6 to 1929-30, *i. e.*, till the end of the 36th year.		ii. During the next 24 years, the annual accretion to the Fund will be as follows :— From savings of the State Annual Grant 1,10,000 From interest on Rs 32,00,000 at 3½ per cent ... ... 1,12,000 Total Annual Accretion .. 2,22,000, which allowing Compound Interest at 3½ per cent will amount in 24 years, *i. e.*, at the end of the 36th year, to 81,39,788 or say net ...				81,00,000	
		Balance at the end of the 36th year ...				1,13,00,000	
From 1929-30 to 1949-50, *i. e.*, till the end of the 56th year.		iii. During the following 20 years, the annual accretion will be as follows :— From interest on Rs 1,13,00,000 at 3 per cent ... ... 3,39,000 Deduct amount required to supplement annual State Grant ... 2,00,000 Net Annual Accretion 1,39,000 which, allowing Compound Interest at 3 per cent will amount in 20 years, or at the end of the 56th year, to 37,34,930 or say net ...				37,00,000	
		Balance at the end of the 56th year ...				1,50,00,000	
Future years after the 56th.		iv. In future years no further accretions will be required to the Pension Fund which may always be maintained at a maximum of 150 lakhs.					

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Explanation of Table C.

1. It will be seen from Table B that the 1st Pension Period is till the end of the 36th year, the 2nd from the 37th to the 56th year, the 3rd from the 57th to the 76th year and so on.

2. The maximum annual State grant of 4½ lakhs is reached in the 8th year from 1893-94, by easy gradations.

3. To avoid fractions, the Pensions to the present Maharaja's children are made payable in the year following the attainment of majority.

4. In transactions extending so far into the future as those of the fund will necessarily do, it would be unsafe to calculate upon interest at 4 per cent as a uniform rate throughout. A gradual reduction of interest as time goes on is our experience in the past and the same may be expected to continue still further with the general progress of the country. Hence the calculations are made upon the basis of interest at 4 per cent for the first 12 years, 3½ per cent for the next 24 years and 3 per cent thereafter.

5. According to Table B, the annual amounts required for Pensions would be during the 1st Pension Period of 36 years Rs. 3,40,000, during the next Pension Period of 20 years ending with the 56th year Rs. 6,28,000, during the 3rd Pension Period of 20 years ending with the 76th year Rs. 7,59,040, and thereafter in perpetuity Rs. 7,83,040. But to meet the possibility of the assumed data being too low and therefore of our estimate of the number of future pensioners proving too small, it is desirable to have available (both from the annual State grant and from interest of the Pension Fund) a maximum of 6½ lakhs during the 2nd Pension Period, from the 37th to the 56th year, and thereafter during successive Pension Periods one of 9 lakhs in perpetuity.

6. The calculations given in Table C show to the credit of the Fund the following balances :— (i). at the end of the 12th year Rs. 32,00,000, (ii) at the end of the 36th year Rs. 1,13,00,000, and (iii) at the end of the 56th year Rs. 1,50,00,000..

7. The annual interest upon the balance at the end of the 36th year at 3 per cent will, after giving two lakhs *for payment as pensions, be sufficient (calculating Compound Interest) to give a balance of 150 lakhs to the credit of the Fund at the end of the 56th year. After the 56th year the annual interest on 150 lakhs will be 4½ lakhs, this with the annual State grant of 4½ lakhs will amount to a total of 9 lakhs per annum, which is the amount assumed as required for pensions from the 57th year (*vide* para 5 above).

Under para 5 above 6½ lakhs are required; as 4½ lakhs will be the annual State grant, the remainder will have to be found from the interest of the Fund.

8. Every possible objection to the foregoing calculations on the score of unnecessary liberality will be fully met by providing as follows:—

(*a*) "The annual State grant of 4½ lakhs shall be reduced to such a "figure, as, with the annual interest of the Pension Fund, will

"be sufficient to pay all pensions and leave to the credit the "following accretions, namely :—

"Rs 2,20,000 per annum from the 13th to the 36th year, or to any earlier year, when the balance of the Fund may (owing to a higher prevailing interest than the assumed $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) actually amount to 113 lakhs, and

"Rs. 1,39,000 per annum from the 37th to the 56th year, or to any earlier year, when the balance of the Fund may (owing to a higher prevailing interest than the assumed 3 per cent) actually amount to 150 lakhs.

(*b*) "The balance to the credit of the Fund never to exceed 150 lakhs, and should the annual interest of this balance at any time leave a saving after paying all pensions, such saving shall be regarded as State assets available for any public purposes whatsoever."

K. S.

(No 13)

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(13)

THE RESIDENCY MYSORE

Octacamund : 8th May 93.

My dear Dewan,

Before finally submitting to Govt the question as to state provision for the children of H H the Maharaja, I wish to feel quite satisfied that the revenues of the State will be able to bear the additional burden involved by the payment of the allowances proposed in your Memorandum of the 12th June last. I leave out of consideration for the present the question of establishing a Fund out of which these allowances may be paid

p. 241 of the Collection

Under the arrangement proposed in clause 4 of para 3 of your Memo the allowances would be paid on the sons & daughters attaining the age of 16 & 14

respectively. The charge on the State will therefore be as follows.

In 1895	(1 daughter) —	Rs 80,000
" 1897	(2 daughters) —	1,60,000
" 1900	(3 daughters and heir apparent) —	3,90,000
" 1904	(3 daughters, heir appt & one son) —	4,90,000

Now in reference to para 5 of your "Note regarding the enhanced Mysore subsidy" dated 12th Jany last, I see it stated that after paying all items of expenditure there is now only 12½ lakhs available for large works of public utility and for measures of general improvement — & 1896 ten & a half lakhs of this will go towards the additional subsidy, so that Rs.

balance will not just cover the Rs. 1,60,000 payable in allowances in 1897 — Seven years later, that is in 1904 there will be roughly 3 Lakhs more to be paid in allowances, and it is not very clear where this is to come from —

Of course the revenue may be expected to develope during the next 10 or 11 years., but on the other hand the State may have to face unforeseen contingencies. & there should be some surplus after providing for five Lakhs in the way of allowances — Indeed we cannot be certain that 5 Lakhs is the maximum to be provided.

Bearing in mind the decision of Govt on the increase of Mysore question communicated by me in my separate demi. Off. letter of this date, please favor me with your views as to how provision can be made for meeting the cost of these allowances —

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I would wish you to understand clearly that I
have doubt in my mind as to the necessity for making a State
provision for H H's children, nor do I question the propriety of
the allowances being fixed at the rates suggested in your Memo
But before submitting the matter to you it is necessary, I think
in view of the decision in the increased subsidy, that I
should be able to show that the State can well afford the
charge This aspect of the question is only incidentally
alluded to in your Memorandum

Yr Mccue

Mcculloch

(14)

1st Draft

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GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Bangalore
21st May 1893

My dear Rice —

In acknowledging your D.O. letter of the 6th instant regarding State Pensions for the Children of His Highness the Maharaja and the Enquiry ~~made thereon~~ in reply to as to how provision could be made for meeting these Charges, I beg to append herewith a brief Statement of the manner in which I arrived at the figure of 12½ lacs, (given in para 5 of my memo of 12 Jan 1893 on the Enhanced Subsidy) as the probable annual Surplus of future years:—

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Income

Gross future probable Revenue receipts, based upon the average of the previous 3 years. 143 3/4

Deduct Collection Charges on Scale now in force. 20 3/4

Balance being Net annual Income. 122 3/4

Expenditure

Expenditure, on Scale now in force.

1 Subsidy.	24 1/2
2. Civil List	14
3 Political Pensions	1
4. Military force	8
5. Ordinary Public Works	20
6. Admin of Justice	8
7. All other Depts of Admin taken together.	25 3/4
Total Ordinary Expenditure	101 1/4

Add
Net Expenditure on Acct of Railways.

Interest on local loans of 20 Lacs 1
Interest on English loan of £1,200,000 — 7
Annual payments towards Redemption fund 4 — 12

Deduct Net Earnings of the Railways 3
Net Railway Exp^e — 9

Grand Total Expenditure 110 1/4
Annual Surplus 12 1/2

The above calculation if at all errs on the side of Safety, for, it will be seen that I assumes the income upon an average of previous years, whilst it takes the expenditure according to the increased Scale now in force. If I had taken the income also at the present figure, I should have put the Gross Receipts at 145 lacs ~~instead of 143¾ lacs~~ (the actual figure for the period from 1st April 91 to 31st March 92) instead of at 143¾ lacs. Moreover I made no allowance whatever for future development & improvement of all Items of Revenue and ~~the~~ Especially of Excise. This last named Item under the improved System in force since April 92 already shows such improvement ~~during the few months it has been in force~~ that the annual Revenue ~~anticipated from it~~

162

expected
for it may safely be taken to become more
~~this might have been anticipated~~
~~before taken as~~ 20% better than before
that is 24 lacs instead of 20 lacs
assumed in the above Calculations
~~Of Course In dealing with Net~~ In
My Memo of January last I
described the Rev as it then actually developed
and did not deal with improvement
in prospect. Under such circumstances
Think it will be an annual
to Calculate ~~upon an Surplus~~ the immediate future
~~upon a~~ Minimum ~~Years~~ of some ~~44~~ 16 lacs, with the
annual Surplus ~~Success of the~~ recent Recin arrangements
which have proved such a great success.

~~This Surplus will may Safe~~ This
making no allowance for improvement
in other Items and therefore assuming
the worst possible Contingency.

159-165

Original Fair Copy is also put up.

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2/

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Supposing that the final decision
on the Enhanced Subsidy is wholly
agst the State, it will be necessary in making a present
to allowed to calculate upon
some relief from the Net Revenue of
the assigned Tract of Bangalore
This Revenue had already increased
to 4 lacs, in 1892, and, ~~with the improve-~~
~~ment of the General~~ Especially with
with the improvement in General
Expenditure above referred to it will be found
to have increased still further, in 1897-93 under
such circs the State can reasonably expect
to have altogether an annual
Surplus of some 20 lacs out
which to meet the Enhanced
Subsidy of 10½ lacs and
State pensions for the Maharaja's
Children Rs 4,90,000 -

I beg also to invite your attention to the fact that the above Calculations take full accot of the States' liabilities on accot of the Railways, for ~~£~~ 7 lacs is provided for ~~repayments of~~ interest on the English loan, £ 1 lac for interest on the Indian loan and 4 lacs ~~for~~ for payment into a Redemption fund to ~~pay off~~ redeem both loans in due time

Regarding the nature of the arrangement in connection

159-165

Original Fair Copy is also put

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With this Redemption fund
I beg to enclose
a brief memorandum in
support of my
In conclusion the
Maharaja asks me to add how
much he is obliged to you for the
favourable view you
take of the whole question of state pensions
for his children and for your
opinion that the rates suggested
in my memo are reasonable.

Yours sincerely

(Sd) K. Sheshadri Iyer

To

Col. P. D. H.

Resident in Mysore

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2nd Draft-Final.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

166

Bolacaumund
May. 22. 1893

My Dear Sir,

In acknowledging your D.O. letter of the 8th instant regarding State Pensions for the Children of H.H. the Maharaja and in reply to the Enquiry as to how provision can be made for meeting these charges, I beg in the first place to append hereunder a brief statement of the manner in which I arrived at the figure of 12½ Lakhs (given in para 5 of my Memo of 12th Jan'y/93 on the Enhanced Subsidy) as the probable annual surplus of future years: ——

Income	Lakhs	Expenditure	Lakhs
Gross future probable Revenue receipts based upon the average of the previous three years	143 3/4	Expenditure on scale now in force :—	
		1. Subsidy	24
		2. Civil List	14
		3. Political Pensions	1
		4. Military Force	8
Deduct: Collection charges on scale now in force	21	5. Ordinary Public Works	20
		6. Administration of Justice	8
		7. All other Departments taken together	25
Balance being Net Annual Income	122 3/4		
		Total ordinary Expenditure	101
		Add :—	
		Net Expenditure on Account of Railways :—	
		Interest on local loan of 20 Lakhs	1
		Interest on English loan of £ 1,200,000	7

Income	Lakhs	Expenditure	Lakhs
		Exp. on Rys. brought forward - 8	
		Annual payments from	
		towards Redemption Fund - 4	
		12	
		Deduct net earnings	
		of the Railways - 3	
		Net Railway Expenditure	9
		Grand Total Expenditure	110 1/4
		Annual Surplus	12 1/2

he above Calculation, if at
Errs on the side of Safety, for
be seen that it Assume
income upon
Moreover, I have
Income Tax
Rate in 1891-92. instead of
1/6438/14 Calcutta.
a Commence Makers for
further Enlargement the sixteen
(0 of Revenue
and Especially of Excise. This last
named item under the improved
System in force since 1st April 1892

The above calculation, if at all, errs on the side of safety, for it will be seen that it assumes the ~~average~~ income upon an average of previous years while it takes the expenditure according to the increased scale now in force. If I had taken the income also at the present figure, I should have put the gross receipts at 145 lacs realized in 1891-92. instead of at 143¾ Lakhs. Moreover, I made no no allowance whatever for future development and improvement of all items of revenue and Especially of Excise. This last named item under the improved system in force since 1st April 1892

already shews such improvement that the annual Revenue from it may safely be expected to prove 20% better than before, that is 24 lakhs instead of ab. 20 lakhs assumed in the above Calculation. In my memo of January last I described the Revenue as it then actually developed and did not deal with improvement in prospect. Under such circumstances I don't think it would be unwise, with the recent Excise Arrangements which have proved such a great success, to Calculate upon a minimum annual surplus of some 16 lakhs

in the immediate future. This is making no allowance for improvements in other items and therefore assuming the worst possible contingency.

Supposing that the final decision on the Enhanced Subsidy is wholly against the State, it would, (Provided) still be permissible in making a forecast of the future to calculate upon some relief from the Net revenue of the Assigned Tract of Bangalore. This revenue had already increased to 4 Lakhs in 1891-92 and with the improvement in general Excise

above referred to, it will be found to have increased still further in 1892-93. Under such circumstances the State can reasonably expect to have altogether an annual surplus of some 20 lakhs out of which to meet the enhanced subsidy of 10½ lakhs and State pensions for the Maharajah's children, Rs. 4,90,000.

I beg also to invite your attention to the fact that the above calculations take full account of the State's liability on account of the Railway, for 7 lakhs is provided for interest on the ~~Indian~~ English loan and 1 lac for the interest on the Indian loan and 4 lacs for payment into a Redemption Fund to redeem both loans in due time. Regarding the Salar

of the arrangement in connection with the Redemption Fund, I beg to enclose a brief memorandum for ready reference.

In conclusion, H.H. the Maharaja asks me to add how much he is obliged to you for the favourable view you have taken of the whole question of State Pensions for his children and for your opinion that the rates suggested in my memo are reasonable.

Yrs sincerely
(Sd) K. Sheshadriyer

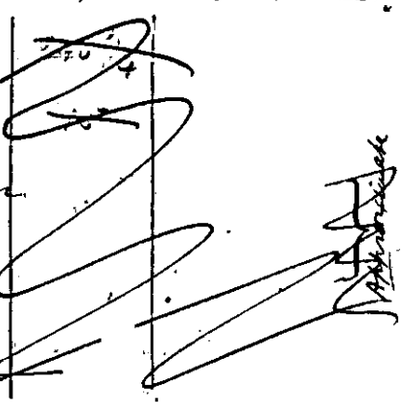
Col. R. D. Henderson C.S.I.,
Resident in Mysore

Encl no 174 to G.O. dt 21-

Memorandum regarding the Railway liabilities of the Mysore State.

The State Railway at present Consists of the following Sections

	Length	Capital Cost
1. Mysore to Harihar Via Bangalore		
2. Mysore to Nanjangode		
3. Gesavantpur Junction to Hindupur		
4. Kolar Gold Mining Branch		
Total		



2. Of the above, Nos. 3 and 4, are approaching completion. The Cost of nos. 2, 3, and 4 has been & is being met from the revenues of the State and there will therefore be no future liability of any kind in respect of them.

3. The line from Mysore to Harihar Via Bangalore (No. 1) is the only one which has been built with borrowed

borrowed Capital. The loans contracted for it are: —

(a) 20 lakhs of Rupees borrowed in India at 5% interest which have to be repaid on the 15th August 1902.

and (b) £1,200,000 Sterling borrowed in England at 4% interest through the Agency of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company and upon the Security of the Secretary of State.

This loan is repayable after 1st March 1936, should the State at any time hereafter wish to pay it. The proceeds of this loan have been paid by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to the credit of the Secretary of State, amounted to Rs. 1,63,82,810. Out of this

amount there is at present a small unspent balance ~~of Rs. X~~ with the British Govern-ment. Upon this balance the State pays no interest ~~but~~ It may

^ be left out of Consideration as nearly the whole of it is expected to be absorbed as Capital outlay in Course of time

4. Under the Contract with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company ~~made by the Secretary of State acting on behalf of the Mysore State~~, that Company is to manage the Mysore-Haribar Railway as "paid agents of the "Mysore State"" up to 1st July 1932, their remu-neration for such management being 1/4 of the net earnings. As already stated the loan of £1,200,000 will not become redeemable till

till nearly 4 years after wards, i.e. till 1st March 1936.

5 In order to enable the State readily to redeem the two loans specified in para 3 above, a fund called "The Railway Loans Redemption Fund" has been established. To the Credit of this fund an annual payment of 4 lakhs is made from the Surplus revenues of the State (The first payment in 1888-89 was only Rs. 2,00,596 and every subsequent payment ~~with the~~ has increased with the one of 4 lakhs) 1888-89 This Amount for the time being to the Credit of the fund is invested in Government of India Promissory Notes, and therefore practically this fund is accumulating with Compound Interest

at a rate of little less than 4% per annum, if we allow for premia payable on investments and the short unavoidable intervals between receipts and investments — say at 3½% nat. The progress of this Fund up to Close of 1892-93 is shewn below: —

Years	Balance brought forward from the previous year	Receipts during the year		Balance at the Close of the year
		From State Revenue	~~Net Income~~ (Interest after deducting Cost of investments)	
1888-89	—	2,00,596	2,741	2,03,307
1889-90	2,03,307	4,00,000	15,552	6,18,859
1890-91	6,18,859	4,00,000	9,604	10,28,463
1891-92	10,28,463	400,000	19,683	14,48,146
1892-93	14,48,146	400,000	50,000 (Approximate)	18,98,146 or Say, about 19 Lakhs

Note. The bulk of this Amount is the nominal Value of the Government of India Promissory Notes which now sell at a considerable premium.

~~H.D 179~~

In ~~Augt~~ 1902 the loan ~~by the beginning of~~

~~1903 - during the head~~ has to be repaid out of this Fund and the balance left to its Credit together with the annual payments proposed to be continued will go on accumulating ~~with the Object of~~ redeeming the English loan ~~of~~ in March ~~1903~~ 1936 - What Amount should thus be accumulated for this purpose it is difficult to say with the uncertainty attaching to the future Value of the Rupee. We would require 240 lacs of Rs. to repay the English Loan

~~It will be seen~~

loan of 20 lakhs. The balance to the Credit of the Fund is likely to amount to Rs. And there will be left Rs. after paying the 20 lakhs. This last named balance with Annual payments will go on accumulating and in March 1936 ~~Amounts probably to~~ Rs. ~~Which~~ supposing the rupee to ~~Xaaa fall by that~~ ~~time~~ 1936 to 1/4 ~~would~~ fully repay the English Debenture Loan of £ 1,200,000.

In the above Calculations I have not taken into account the unexpended balance

of the English loan, viz
Rs. Which is
retained by the British
Government and
which, it is assumed,
will be required as
Capital outlay from
time to time. It
forms however in the
meantime a Virtual
portion of the Assets
available for the re-
demption of the English
Loan

[illegible] we have are
[illegible] Wenworth

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THE RESIDENCY MYSORE

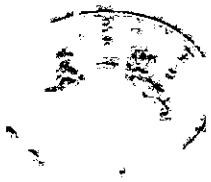
Bangalore
15th June 93

My dear Secretary

Return of 4 of 7 am

Return of 22nd May 93. regarding
Railway liabilities of the
Mysore State / Enclosure
of Accounts &c. of Lamsdale &
Rendent regarding State
pensions for the Mahārājah
Children / also Inventories

× p. 176 of This Coll.



that under the Contract
~~I~~ I. Ind Camps in 4
Counties the Keyser
~~---~~ Kanawha Ry. as land
agents for the Keyser State
These last words are
entered as a quotation.

Can you oblige me
with information as
to where they occur

Yours truly
~~---~~ Wm. H. Hansbarger

Wm. K. Shenandoah Agent
Ky.

184-5

H3

(H) 184

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Mysore

21 June 1893

Mysdem Major Ravenshaw -

Your D.O. of the 19th.

The words "" paid agent ~~for~~ of the Mysore State" are not quoted from any correspondence, & the quotation marks used are due to a clerical error and I beg they may be expunged - ~~All that~~ I meant to say was that the legal Status of the S.M.R.Co. as the managers of the Mysore - Harihar Railway was that of ~~What I stated was the law books~~ The law as stated

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The class of persons whom the Land
Offices
" paid Agents.

by

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

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(17)

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D.O. to Resident.

Bangalore
16th Aug/1893

My dear Sir

Adverting to our conversation regarding the financial results of 1892-93, I beg to forward herewith a brief * memo: and appended Statement, explaining the present financial position with reference to the actual figures of the past year. You will I am sure be glad to find that the Revenue realized in 1892-93 was the highest on record, & that the improvement of 10 lacs under Excise and of between 4 & 5 lacs under Land Rev (excluding portion Revenue Collected) due to increased cultivation, gives every promise of being permanent.

(* write 6 spare copies)

In my D.O. of 30th ult. 22 May 1893, replying to your Enquiry as to the funds available for payment of the proposed State Pensions to the Maharaja's Children, I stated that we could safely calculate upon a net Annual Revenue Surplus of 16 lacs, after meeting whereon to meet the Enhanced Subsidy of "10½ lacs and State Pensions for the "Maharaja's Children, Rs 4,90,000"—

The actual figures for 1892-93 show that the Estd. of 16 lacs as the Net Annual Revenue Surplus that I then made was rather below

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than above, the mark - The actual figures for 1892-93 ~~Hand at~~ give the following results.

Revenue Receipts under all heads, other than State Railway.	165,61,506. ~~1,07,10,6~~ ~~16,5,57,393~~
Expenditure under all heads other than ~~Rail~~ the State Railway, but inclusive of an increased D.P.W. Grant of 24 Lacs . . .	131,01,151
Balance.	~~34,60,955~~ 34,60,355

Deduct Net payments on acct of the Mysore-Hariharr Railway.

Guaranteed interest paid to S.M.R.C°.	7,86,623
Interest paid on the Local Railway loan	87,862
Payment into the Railway Loans Redemption Fund	4,01,000
~~Total~~ Total Payments	12,76,485
Receipts, 3/4th of Net Earnings.	4,30,657
Net Payments in full discharge of all Railway liabilities.	8,45,828
~~Balance of~~ Net Revenue Surplus for the year ~~after meeting all liabilities~~	~~26,18,553~~ ~~1,11,27~~ 26,14,527

After making every ~~possible~~ allowance

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. for possible casual falling off in ~~four~~ individual Items in particular future years; there is no reason whatever for fearing that on average Net ~~Available~~ Annual Surplus is ever likely ~~Even going~~ to go below 18 Lacs —

Yrs sincerely

Out of this Amount we were able, without having recourse ~~to the~~ to the Accumulated Surplus of previous years to invest 18½ Lacs on new Railways — Hindupur, Nanjangud & Kolar Gold Fields —

MEMORANDUM.

"A Memorandum on the Finances of Mysore," dated 6th February 1884, reviewed the progress of State Revenue and Expenditure under all heads from the commencement of the century to the close of 1882-83. This review was continued to the end of 1888-89 in "Notes on the Mysore Finances," a copy of which was sent to the Resident in September 1889. Referring to these "Notes," the Resident wrote on 9th June 1890 as follows :—

> In September last, you sent me a very complete Memorandum on the Finances of the Mysore State. I submitted it for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council who has in reply expressed his satisfaction that the able administration of Mysore since the Rendition has resulted in so prosperous a condition of the State Revenues."

2. The review of our financial condition during the four succeeding years, from 1889-90 to 1892-93, is continued in the appended statements I, II, and III.

3. Statement No. I.—Comparing 1892-93 with 1890-91 (1891-92 which consisted of 15 months being for that reason not readily available for comparison), the total increase in Revenue has been nearly 23½ lakhs, 7½ under Land Revenue, 10 under Excise, 3 under Railway Receipts and the remainder under various other items. That the improvement under Land Revenue, Excise and Railway was not casual may be inferred from the following comparison of 1892-93 with the corresponding 12 months of 1891-92 :—

	Whole of 1892-93 (July 1892 to June 1893).	Part of 1891-92 (July 1891 to June 1892).
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	... 94,61,461	78,03,472
Excise ...	... 30,31,490	19,76,108
Railway ...	... 4,30,657	3,21,971

A substantial portion of the increase under Land Revenue has been ascertained to be due to increased cultivation. The rise under Excise (6 lakhs under Arrack and 4 lakhs under Toddy) was due mainly to the improved system of management adopted from 1st April 1891.

4. Statement No. II exhibits the annual growth of the balance of State Revenue on hand during the 12 years of His Highness the Maharaja's rule. It was 24 lakhs on 31st March 1881 and now amounts to nearly 97 lakhs. This statement also shows that we have now on hand 19 lakhs to the credit of the Railway Loans Redemption Fund, besides our having been able in the said 12 years to invest 75½ lakhs from Current Revenue on State Railways, *i. e.*, nearly 43½ lakhs on the Mysore-Haribar line up to 30th June 1886, the date of its transfer to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, and 32 lakhs on the Hindupur and Nanjangud Extensions and the Kolar Gold Fields Branch.

5. Statement No. III exhibits at a glance the total assets and liabilities of the State on the 31st March 1881 and on the 30th June 1893.

K. S.

15-8-93.

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STATEM

Showing the actual Revenue Receipts of the Mysore

	Heads of Receipts.	Last year of British administration 1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Land Revenue	72,13,346	70,20,842	70,21,777	73,34,476	66,8
2	Receipts from Gold Mines ...	...	1,16,996	8	576	
3	Forests	6,80,693	7,05,619	6,88,248	6,27,283	6,
4	Abkari (Excise)	9,40,748	12,73,523	11,96,656	12,29,737	11,
	Total A.... ...	88,34,787	91,16,980	89,06,689	91,92,072	85,
5	Mohatarfa (Assessed taxes) ...	2,70,528	2,67,385	2,64,238	2,81,442	2,
6	Sayer (Customs)	3,30,887	4,42,547	3,52,938	2,83,426	3,
7	Salt	24,143	12,950	18,099	26,455	
8	Stamps	4,67,882	4,95,831	4,70,621	4,65,089	4,
9	Registration	46,690	52,727	48,288	46,962	
10	Mint	225	5,000	...	26,128	
11	Post Office	51,861	55,129	58,125	58,616	
12	Stationery and Printing ...	7,230	4,679	8,025	14,879	
13	Law and Justice	94,900	70,844	64,054	60,959	
14	Police	5,530	4,448	4,446	1,229	
15	Education	35,435	28,491	27,209	23,966	
16	Medical	1,102	667	393	2,848	
17	Minor Departments	7,764	8,139	43,787	43,161	
18	Interest on arrears of Revenue, &c.	12,953	15,523	14,479	13,382	
19	Miscellaneous	80,154	79,954	46,910	50,036	
20	Mysore Local Force	5,757	3,259	14	12,567	
21	Premia realized on local Railway Loan...	...	....	11,709	22,996	
22	Public Works	10,693	17,531	10,046	9,366	
	Total B.....	14,53,734	15,65,104	14,43,381	14,43,507	1
23	Interest on investments in Government Securities and Current Deposits in Madras Bank ...	...	...	...	...	
24	Profit on Government Securities sold	...	...	...	...	
	Total C.....	...	...	...	...	
	Total Revenue (A, B & C)	1,02,88,521	1,06,82,084	1,03,50,070	1,06,35,579	1,
	Mysore State Railway ...	12,417	1,68,907	2,99,983	3,11,429	
	Grand Total.....	1,03,00,938	1,08,50,991	1,06,50,053	1,09,47,008	1,

1891-92

NT I.

ıte under all heads from 1880-81 to 1892-93, both inclusive.

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92 consisting of 15 months from 1st April 1891 to 30th June 1892.	1892-93 from 1st July 1892 to 30th June 1893 (approximate.)
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
86	76,41,241	87,09,602	85,13,879	83,96,337	89,21,826	87,12,705	80,64,283	94,61,461
55	38,867	51,248	33,433	1,08,526	1,96,638	3,05,566	5,18,450	5,01,439
54	8,83,098	9,98,364	10,08,417	11,35,393	13,68,866	14,46,012	16,85,186	13,80,935
25	11,68,722	11,78,165	14,94,522	15,99,615	17,62,566	20,28,076	25,91,807	30,31,490
0	97,31,928	1,09,37,379	1,10,50,251	1,12,39,871	1,22,49,896	1,24,92,359	1,28,59,726	1,43,75,325
92	2,94,927	3,35,104	3,40,181	3,29,559	3,58,115	3,38,063	3,12,931	3,42,098
9	3,91,139	4,36,340	4,12,462	4,07,568	4,16,081	3,88,586	5,16,495	3,98,128
4	21,623	26,107	20,723	27,391	33,808	22,489	17,278	21,538
1	4,80,479	5,15,326	5,05,550	5,55,746	5,92,847	5,79,936	7,93,803	7,05,935
9	50,459	56,014	53,823	59,605	64,916	66,529	1,00,109	97,475
3	77,936	1,482	4,932	...	211	26	...	..
7	65,303	68,008	74,300	76,206	2,132	...	...	...
1	5,052	12,357	4,541	6,903	4,267	4,838	9,102	4,113
0	63,970	49,983	70,038	64,698	73,541	71,173	94,478	77,052
	3,586	3,879	4,004	4,105	3,857	3,567	3,860	1,576
	24,322	23,588	23,911	26,159	33,194	43,632	57,146	53,818
	2,348	3,015	12,190	3,522	8,739	6,286	11,668	6,232
	75,452	85,748	67,467	56,645	52,732	40,214	44,229	42,560
	33,734	46,217	33,358	29,003	36,868	25,938	32,169	28,538
	72,953	59,255	76,944	74,807	68,851	83,852	97,292	99,073
	149	5	83	...	633	324	250	1,066
	21,539	...	...	..	...	...	....	...
	13,854	12,994	13,671	20,150	15,792	16,687	30,794	15,500
	16,98,825	17,35,422	17,18,178	17,42,067	17,66,584	16,92,140	21,21,604	18,94,702
	...	85,707	2,07,847	2,38,150	2,77,803	3,24,007	4,28,572	2,91,479
	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,07,655	
	...	85,707	2,07,847	2,38,150	2,77,803	3,24,007	6,36,227	2,91,479
	1,14,30,753	1,27,58,508	1,29,76,276	1,32,20,088	1,42,94,283	1,45,08,506	1,56,17,557	1,65,61,506
	4,43,021	* 1,13,468	2,78,250	69,629	1,79,574	1,24,987 † 7,762	4,26,146	4,30,657
	1,18,73,774	1,28,71,976	1,32,54,526	1,32,89,717	1,44,73,857	1,46,41,255	1,60,43,703	1,69,92,163

* Since 1st July 1886 only ¾ of net earnings received from S. M. R. are entered.

† Refund of the amount spent on preliminary survey of the Mysore-Nanjangud line.

STATEMENT II.

Showing the Surplus Assets of the State from 1st April 1881.

Year.	Opening balance of State assets at the beginning of the year.	Surplus on the year's transactions.	Closing balance of State assets at the end of the year.	Closing balance to the credit of the Railway Loans Redemption Fund at the close of the year.	Capital invested on the State Railway.	
					Mysore-Harihar.	Other Railways—Hindupur, Nanjangode, Kolar Gold Fields &c.—
Brought forward ...	...	...	24,07,438	...	25,19,198	...
1881-82	24,07,438	—10,82,164	13,25,274	...		
1882-83	13,25,274	+ 10,37,706	23,62,980	...		
1883-84	23,62,980	— 1,38,594	22,24,386	...	43,41,310 (By the State up to 30th June 1886).	22,051 (By the State up to 31st March 1886).
1884-85	22,24,386	— 1,03,995	21,20,391	...		
1885-86	21,20,391	+11,09,783	32,30,174	...		
1886-87	32,30,174	+ 18,47,337	50,77,511	...		
1887-88	50,77,511	+ 14,74,369	65,51,880	...		21,590 (By the State up to 31st March 1889.)
1888-89	65,51,880	+11,83,953	77,35,835	2,00,596		
1889-90	77,35,835	+ 14,75,589	92,11,424	6,18,859		1,541 (in 1889-90)
1890-91	92,11,424	+12,64,632	1,04,76,056	10,28,463	73,46,001 (By Southern Mahratta Railway Company up to April 1893.)	53,628 (in 1890-91)
1891-92 (15 months.) A...	1,04,76,056	— 15,14,147	89,31,909	14,48,500		12,59,245 (in 1891-92)
1892-93	89,31,909	+ 7,60,676*	96,92,585	19,05,252		18,53,851* (in 1892-93)
Total	...	...	96,92,585	19,05,252	1,42,06,509	32,11,906

By the State.

A. In this year instalments of Land Revenue were extended and 15 months' expenditure had to be met out of Revenue Receipts which included the Land Revenue and Mohaturfa of only 12 months.

Approximate.

STATEMENT II.

Showing the Surplus Assets of the State from 1st April 1881.

Year.	Opening balance of State assets at the beginning of the year.	Surplus on the year's transactions.	Closing balance of State assets at the end of the year.	Closing balance to the credit of the Railway Loans Redemption Fund at the close of the year.	Capital invested on the State Railway.	
					Mysore-Harihar.	Other Railways—Hindupur, Nanjangode, Kolar Gold Fields &c.—
Brought forward ...	...	...	24,07,438	...	25,19,198	...
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1882-83	13,25,274	+ 10,37,706	23,62,980	...		
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1884-85	22,24,386	— 1,03,995	21,20,391	...		
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1886-87	32,30,174	+ 18,47,337	50,77,511	...		
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1892-93	89,31,909	+ 7,60,676*	96,92,585	19,05,252		18,53,851* (in 1892-93)
Total.....	...	...	96,92,585	19,05,252	1,42,06,509	32,11,906

By the State.

A. In this year instalments of Land Revenue were extended and 15 months' expenditure had to be met out of Revenue Receipts which included the Land Revenue and Mohaturfa of only 12 months.

Approximate.

STATEMENT III.

Showing the Assets and Liabilities of the State on 31st March 1881 and on 30th June 1893.

On 31st March 1881.			*On 30th June 1893.*		
Assets—			***Assets—***		
(1) Balance of State Funds ...	24,07,448		(1) Balance of State Funds ...	96,92,585	
(2) Capital Outlay on State Railway ...	25,19,198		(2) Balance to Credit of the Railway Loans Redemption Fund	19,05,252	
		49,26,646	(3) Capital Outlay on Mysore-Harihar Railway ...	*1,42,06,509	
Liabilities—			(4) Capital Outlay on other Railways ...	32,11,906	
Famine Debt due to the British Government ...		80,00,000	(5) Unexpended portion of Capital borrowed for Mysore-Harihar Railway (with Government of India)	*21,76,292	
					3,11,92,544
			*up to April 1893.		
			Liabilities—		
			(1) Local Railway Loan	20,00,000	
			(2) English Railway Loan ...	1,63,82,801	1,83,82,801
Net Liabilities ...		30,73,354	***Net Assets*** ...		1,28,09,743

The above statement does not include the Expenditure upon Prod[illegible] the Rendition has amounted to [illegible]

194

THE RESIDENCY MYSORE

Dt. 1st August 1893

My dear Dewan,

The Resident wishes me to say that the orders of the Govt of India relating to the proposed pensionary scheme for H. H. the Maharajah's children has arrived and that he is desirous of discussing the subject with you at the Residency at 12 o'clock

195

on Thursday next the 24th inst.. if the date and hour suggested will suit your convenience

Yours sincerely

H.V. Cobb

To.
Sir K. Sitaldas Ayer
K C S.I.
etc etc

I have a talk
about this matter
with Reinhard
Gerhardt - he
will write.

EM

Swaziland
Dear Mr. Maccarthy
Delete
W/B

23/8 [illegible]

(20) 1/2

the Memo of 9th Calcutta 12 Jan 93 omitted proposals for a Pension Fund; but I do not mistake it was at the suggestion of the Resident but such proposals were embodied in the Memo of 6th March 93.

As my duty to be disposed to give a full support to the Re-Admission to the Pension Fund scheme, if he is satisfied as he probably now is, that arrangements regarding the disposal of the funds will be binding on the Successors of His Highness.

If the omission of mention of Rewris has an oversight in the Memo of March 93, then mention the names (and others similar to them) in clause (4) of para 3 of Memo of 12th Jan. 93; and in para 4

~~124~~ 197

Memo of 6th March 93, Why His Highness' Civil List should not be made to bear the Whole Cost of the Marriage Expenses connected with the Marriages of his Children (Vide para 34 of Memo of 25th June 1890)—

But before the Govt of India will know to their present position on this point. It might however be proposed that the Supreme Govt be consulted regarding Special grants for Marriage Expenses in each occasion arises — beyond this had to the proposed Annual Contribution Rs Lakhs as the Limit.

JM

30 March 93.

198 Bangalore
30 Aug/93

(21)

My dear Sir,

I send in a separate packet marked "Confidential" the correspondence relating to the provision for the Bhagat children with the last reply from the Resident.

No allusion is made in the reply to the formation of the Fund - The Resident, when I had a talk with him yesterday, said that he was afraid that any arrangement now come to may not be binding on the present Maharajah's successors and that there may be a danger of the Fund being hereafter alienated for purposes other than those for which it was created I told him that whatever arrangement is now come to with the concurrence of the Chief Govt will certainly be binding on the present Maharajah's successors and I presume that Govt a few Rules may be framed regulating

the formation of the Fund and the payment of pensions. He was at last satisfied that some such arrangement may be come to - I send Lord also Cannell Yar and Ottawa yan verus.

It is said that the maximum dowries should be fixed of Rs 8 hundred and of Rs (and Lak (14 Lacs). I told the Maharaja that this was very hard; that each marriage would cost more than 2 Lacs and of this Rs 8 hundred has Many such Lacks marriages often and of his Cast but the whole savings that he is able to make with room disappear and he cannot be expected to attend in the payment of allowances required in the Registrations, where present allowances are already inadequate and require enhancement from time to time. The

Resident said that as the question of increased expenses was not mentioned in your last letter, and the Govt of India had now decided that such expenses should be met out of the Land but they may not be disposed to reconsider the matter - I told the Residency that I would consult you and discuss the matter again with him - I think we ought to write strongly and let the Govt of India reconsider the matter.

The Khedah are very prepared now and I think we may ask the Resident to allow us to start the Pension Fund at once & including in the current years Budget (1893/94) the 2½ lacs, the 1" instalment towards the formation of the Fund, as proposed in your last Memo.

This Highness the Maharaja is anxious that we should now

Yours &c

W. H. Resident

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as early as possible, and as you know the subject thoroughly and have given it your best consideration I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly send the draft Act you propose should.

I enclose for your information a memo which Mr Campbell has sent me.

Yours very truly
[illegible] to Sir H Sherbrooke Lyon KCSI
Secretary of Mysore

P.S. In the course of his conversation yesterday the President remarked that he might have been consulted upon the amended Council Rules lately issued when opened that he did not like the idea of a single member hearing an appeal. He also expressed himself very strongly that the present constitution of the Council was very defective that Judges of the Chief C should not be members of Council, that the constitution of the Privy Council might be changed so as to make it thoroughly executive not very consultative. He said he had heard already [illegible] to say about these matters

and to Mr Ramaswami Ayr who has been brought into the Council temporarily not himself any reference at all; and that on this case it was thought inexpedient he should [illegible] revenue & [illegible] of municipalities

(A-47) 202 1/2 7 (22)

THE RESIDENCY MYSORE

Bangalore.
September 1st 1893.

+ vide Serial No 2 of this file

My dear Dewan.

In my Official letter N: +2933/326.93 of the 28th ult. I communicated to you the decision of the Govt of India to the effect that they are not prepared at present to sanction formally arrangements affecting H. H. the Maharaja's grand-children or any subsequent generation.

This decision was passed upon Sir Seshadri Iyer's ## vide P.S. to this letter collective memo of the 12th Jany last which contained proposals for pensions ~~out~~ to the fourth generation, from the general revenues of the State. In the meantime the Resident has heard demi-officially from the Foreign Office that Government are willing to give due consideration to a scheme for the formation of a Pension Fund whenever it comes before them. The Dewan has partly worked out such a scheme.

203 P 30

and, I believe, intended to submit it in a complete form as soon as the question of pensions for H. H.'s children was settled. When it is elaborated I should like to discuss the question before it comes up in a formal shape — I will be necessary in any such scheme to indicate how His Highness would propose to bind his successors (1) to continue payments to the fund until the required maximum is attained and (2) to abstain from diverting the funds from the object to which it is intended to be devoted.

Yours sincerely,

H. V. Cobb.

Asst. Resdt.

To

Mr. T. R. A. Thamboo Chetty

Off. g. Dewan.

204-6

157

St. Thomas Mount 264
1 Feb 93

(23)

My dear Mr Thornton Chetham

Many thanks for your yesterday's letter.

The Govt of India's letter regarding the pensions for HHs' children is to my mind highly satisfactory - The fund is not formally sanctioned ~~it is true~~ nor is the proposal regarding grand & great grandchildren, but the maximum annual grant we proposed (1½ for Heir apparent + 4½ for all others) is virtually approved. This is an important point gained. I think Col. H. did not press the question of Fund, but was anxious to get first an approval of rates & the proposed maximum. And I right in this supposition? If you can ascertain this by personal Conversation we shall be in a better position to write about it now -

Can't Col. Henderson give you a Copy of what he wrote on the whole subject?

at any rate I should wish to see you tomorrow Col H^d personal second letter before drafting a reply -

Govt Compound Dowry & marriage expenditure - (See paras 20 & 3 of my memo of 25 June 1890). We shd gently point this out & leave amount of grant for better to be settled from time to time as actual occasion arises.

In re Council, I have little to

add to what I told you at my mess. I th H: H. was wishing to have a definit settlement at once - Hence my letter written in consultation with Mr. Chentsal Rao. Latter will however soon come to Bangalore, when H.H. will be able to consult him & you and come to some decision at once if necessary -

Yrs very sincerely
K Seshadri Iyer

Visvanath is all right to-day from fever

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To	From
Station	Station

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instruction.

To (Person)	From (Person)

Received your letter dated
Copy duly despatched position of
fund question you need
not have to further
question I will send
reply

BANGALORE-BAZAR 2 SE 93

Rec'd. from	L. N.	Sent to	L. N.
At Hrs.	Mts. By	At Hrs.	Mts. By

Postmaster

208 15

(25)

Note

We wanted a Pension Fund because we estimated the ultimate amount of Pensions at at 10½ lacks which could not be met from the 6 lacks of annual grant from the State Funds.. We hoped that the interest of the Fund plus the State grant will meet all the requirements. We thought that according to the rates proposed the Pensions payable exclusive of the allowance to the Heir apparent will amount to,

+ 1½ to the Heir apparent
9 to the other members
+ 1½ to Heir apparent
4½ to others
6

During the first period of 36 years Rs 3,40000 a year
2d " of 20 years Rs 6,28000 or 6,60,000
3d " of 20 years 7,59,000
Hence forward —— 7,83000 or 8 lacks

The State grant being
4,50 000, the additional
sum required during the
2d period will be 2 00 000,
during the 3d period
Rs 30 9000, & afterwards
Rs ~~5,00 0000~~ 450 000 —
The additional requirement
we hoped to meet from
the accretions of the
State grants during years
in which no Pensions are
actually granted, from
savings therefrom in other
years, & from the
interest realized thereon.
We calculated that after
meeting all the actual
requirements, we would
have a Fund of 150 lacks
at the end of 56 years
which at 3 per cent
would yield 4 50 000, which
together with the State grant
of 4 50 000 will be sufficient
to meet the Demand
of Pensioners in full.

Now, the Govt of India having refused to consider the claims of grandchildren, & having limited the maximum of State grant at + 6 lacks the question for consideration is, whether we ought to ask for a Pension Fund or not.

+ 1½ to the Heirs apparent 4½ to the members of family

If the Pensions are never to exceed ~~6~~ 4½ lacks, there is no object of a Pension Fund unless it be to obviate the State grant altogether in process of time. If the latter be our object, we have to consider whether any special advantage gained by having a Pension Fund whose interest would yield the amount required instead of a State grant of 4½ lacks.

The only possible

1-86 28

advantage is that Pensioners would be sure of their Pensions even if the State should become poor — There is however a contingency that is not likely to occur & we may dismiss it from our mind — ~~It~~ On the other hand if the Grant-in-aid is to be a State grant, we can demand a larger amount as the State Revenues improve. —

It would certainly be an advantage if the Maharaja is allowed to spend a certain fixed sum of Pensions during each period without reference to the number of Pensioners & their rates as it would enable him to increase the Pensions when the number of Pensioners is small, & decrease it when it is large, but this is a privilege which —

We can claim whether there is a Pension Fund or not;

No obstacles to forming a Pension Fund are. ——

First— We cannot now say what amount we shall require when grand children are born—

Secondly— We cannot assign any good reason for preferring a Pension Fund to a State grant.

Thirdly. It is much better that we leave the Pensions of grandchildren as an open question than bind ourselves to any figure at present.

Fourthly— We cannot bind the future Governors & the Thorne & other heirs to any sum now fixed by the Maharaja

Fifthly.— The Savings in Pension amount can be put to better account

12 & 203

by the State Treas
by investing them in
a Bank. —

The best way
seems to be to
accept the proposition
now & Directions will
thereto, leaving every
thing else for the
future. —

H Chenoweth
4/9/93

214-5 157

214
Bangalore
6 Sept 93

(16)

My dear Sir

The Enclosed is a copy of the further communication received from the Residency in regard to the provision for the Royal Children. His Highness has asked me to send it to you and to request you to kindly favor him with your views

216 (A.G.L.) H.H.

(28)

Draft D.o.

My dear Sir,

In reply to your D.o

p 202 of this Coll.n. of 1st Instant, I beg to say that a complete scheme for the formation of a Pension Fund will be carefully # Elaborated ~~in full detail~~ by the Durban after Sir K. S's return from leave ~~that~~ and that its details will be first discussed with you, as suggested, previous to its submission in a formal shape.

25/8/93

Gen. Sir File No. (10)
1 of 1892-93

Camp No 194-96.
dy 21-7-91.

Order 861.

H.H. The Maharaja is pleased to direct that the Expenditure on account of the following items now debited to "Palace charges shall hereafter be transferred to the State Receipts with effect from the 1st June 1891

(a) Palace Band, Saluting Battery, Bodyguard and Band including the Establishment thereof costing per annum ₹ 67,840

(b) Certain religious & charitable Endowments viz. allowances to the Surgeon Matt the Roman Catholic Church at Mysore, the Maharaja's Chettiarma at Mysore,

7.10.92

21/7/91

minor institutions
now under Pt. Mrs.
nagement of the
Palace Comptroller,
& costing Pt 20,460 per
annum.

The above Items shall
be adjusted annually
or quarterly as may
be found most conve-
-nient, the Cost of Item
(c) being charged to
the State Military Budget
& of Item (b) to the State
Mudrai Budget

2. The Palace Comptroller
will submit at an
early date a schedule
of fixed Establishments
& charges comprised
in the Items above
mentioned for the issue
of the necessary further
instructions to the Comptroller-

3 H.H. the Maharaja is further pleased to direct that the amount of the Civil List shall be increased from 13 (thirteen) to 14 (fourteen) lacs of Rupees per annum with effect also from 1st June 1891 —

Chief Secy

To The Military Secy to H.H.
The Maha Raja
The Comptroller to the
Govt of Mysore
The Palace Comptroller
for information & guidance

No. 2766 / G.1078 / 2933 / 326.93.

Gen. Sec. I of 92-93 802

FROM

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Diwan of Mysore

Dated Bangalore, 20th AUGUST 189

SIR,

*Vide page 166 of the Office Index to this Cover

With reference to correspondence ending with your D.O. letter No. 1- Official letter of 22nd May 1893, regarding proposals for State provision for the support of the descendants of His Highness the Maharaja, I am directed to inform you that the Government of India are not prepared at present to sanction definite arrangements affecting His Highness the Maharaja's or his children or any subsequent generation, and it is therefore only necessary to consider your proposals in so far as they relate to His Highness's children. These are as follows:-

[1] That the eldest son should receive a pension of rupees 1,50,000 per annum until such time as he succeeds to the Chief-ship.

[2] That the younger sons should receive a life pension of rupees 1,00,000 each, and

[3] That daughters should receive each a pension of rupees 80,000 each.

[4] That these pensions should commence from the date on which each recipient attains majority: the age of majority being fixed at the completion of the 18th year in the case of sons and on the 16th year in the case of daughters.

5—

I am to say that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to approve of the rates proposed as maximum pensions for the immediate descendants of his Highness the Maharaja, subject to the proviso that the annual charge on the State revenues on account of allowances to relatives of the ruling chief for the time being shall not exceed rupees 6,00,000. It should further be clearly understood that the Governor General in Council is unable to give any formal guarantee for the future recognition of any arrangement now made. I am finally to observe that the proposals set forth in your memorandum dated 12th January 1897 contain no such provisions for the grant of any special pensions or gratuities to members of the family or to the State officials as formed a feature of the propositions submitted in 1890, and the Governor General in Council is of opinion that any such grants will form a legitimate charge on the Maharaja's Civil List.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H.V. Cobb.

First Assistant Resident.

Office of the Dewan of Mysore.
Dated Mysore, 25th September 1893.

Draft Special letter 6

No. 8.

Gen. Sec. I of 92-93 (27)
SB.

To The Resident in Mysore

Sir

I am directed by H H the Maharajah to acknowledge the receipt of your Secret letter No. 2933 / 326.93 of 28th August 1893, and to beg that you will be so good as to convey to H.E. the Viceroy H H's feelings of warm gratitude for the very Considerate manner in which H.E. has been pleased to deal with the proposed Scheme of State Pensions to his children—

H.H. note with Sincere ~~Satisfaction~~ gratification that the rates of Pensions & the Aggregate annual limit on account of them, as proposed by him, have met with the approval of the Govt of India, and

11-10-18

G.I. 7 to 9-27

28/9/93

the assurance H.H. is
thus enabled to feel, of
a definite permanent
provision for his children,
is the source of much
satisfaction to him, for
which he begs you will
kindly express ~~to H.E.~~
~~Lord Lansdowne~~ his most
hearty thanks to H.E.
Lord Lansdowne.

Yours &c

25/9/93